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17784—(Twilight—Crepuscul ... Violin—Cello—Harp ... Florentine Quartet.	
17920—(Album Leaf ... Violin—Flute—Cello—Harp ... Lullaby.	
17920—(Norma—Fantasia ... Harp Solo ... Lullaby.	
74400—(Lucia—Prelude ... "Song ... Aldo.	
87218—(Tosca—Visi d'arte ... "Song ... Aldo.	
87218—(Cielo Turchino ... "Song ... Aldo.	
87218—(Madame Butterfly ... Butterfly's Death Scene. ... Geraldine Farrar.	
64133—(Menuet (Hodya) ... Violin Solo ... Mischa Elman.	
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[30-3]

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PRICES AS USUAL.

Hongkong, 22nd August, 1916.

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## HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

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### HONGKONG TO CANTON. CANTON TO HONGKONG

WEDNESDAY, 23rd AUGUST, 1916.  
8 a.m. HEUNGSHAN. 8 a.m. HONAM.  
10 p.m. KINSHAN. 5 p.m. FATSHAN.

THURSDAY, 24th AUGUST, 1916.  
8 a.m. HONAM. 8 a.m. HEUNGSHAN.  
10 p.m. FATSHAN. 5 p.m. KINSHAN.

### HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "TAISHAN," Tons 2,000. S.S. "SUI TAI," Tons 1,651.  
HONGKONG TO MACAO.  
Week days 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf, Sundays at 1 p.m. from the Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG  
Daily at 7.30 a.m.

### EXCURSION TO MACAO.

This service is suspended owing to Quarantine Regulations imposed by Hongkong Government on arrival from Macao.

FARES AS USUAL.

### MACAO-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "SUI AN."  
Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 p.m.  
Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

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S.S. "SAINAM," 658 tons, and S.S. "NANNING," 659 tons.  
One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers "LINTAI" and "SANUI." These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.  
Booking Office open daily (Sundays excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.  
Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the  
HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,  
Hotel Man ions (First Floor), opposite the Blake Pier.

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## TRAVELLING CENTURIES BACK.

### TRACING OLD CHINESE ROUTES.

Sir Aurel Stein, who has just returned to England on the conclusion of a two and a half years' journey through Central Asia, undertaken by order of the Government of India, made some fascinating discoveries in Eastern Turkistan, westernmost China, the Pamirs, Russian Turkistan, and along the Perso-Afghan border.

After crossing into Chinese Turkistan, Sir Aurel Stein made his way as rapidly as possible towards the desert round the dried-up Lop Nor, visiting on his way a sand-buried old site in the Taklamakan desert.

Among his discoveries at this desert site was a large ancient orchard still showing with uncanny clearness the elaborate arrangement of fruit trees and vines carried over trellis, all dead. The settlement had been abandoned close on seventeen hundred years ago, and the river which once carried water to it now flows 'till in the sand at a very great distance.

### TRACING AN ANCIENT ROUTE.

Perhaps his most important discovery was the tracing of the ancient route of the Chinese, and of the numerous ruins along that part of it which lay through a dried-up ancient delta. It was by this route that the Chinese, in the second century after Christ, conveyed all their silk to Central Asia and the far-off Mediterranean. The numerous pieces of exquisite Chinese silks and brocades found in the cemeteries will open up a new chapter in the history of textile art.

In that part of the desert which was waterless in ancient times for a distance of some 150 miles, he was able with accuracy to trace the route of the ancient caravans by finds of coins and other small objects accidentally dropped. In one place the direction in which a convoy had moved was clearly marked by hundreds of copper coins strewn the salt-crusted ground, which had remained untouched for at least sixteen hundred years.

During another portion of his travels Sir Aurel explored for a distance of 250 miles a further section of the ancient fortified border-line by which the Chinese had endeavoured to protect their westernmost marches in Kansu against ancient Hun raids. From the ruins of watch-towers found in continuous succession along the wall he recovered intact numerous written records on wood dating from the first century before and after Christ. His travels involved more than eleven thousand miles of marching over mountain and desert.

## INVESTMENT OF CAPITAL IN CHINA.

DR. MORRISON'S VIEWS.

Dr. Morrison, political adviser to the Chinese Government, who is at present on a month's holiday in Japan, has been interviewed at several points on his journey. To press representatives at Osaka and Yokohama, he talked on the future of China.

Touching the powers' economic interests in China Dr. Morrison wished capitalists would make free investment in China and assist in the exploitation of her rich natural resources. Whether they be Japanese, American, British or Russian, there was no objection on the part of China. China's development not only benefits China herself, but at the same time the increase of her buying power will favourably reflect on the trade interests of the powers doing business with China. Japan especially would derive immense benefit from the economic development of China in view of her favourable geographical position. He did not believe that the economic activity of the powers' capitalists in China would create a collision of interests among the Powers, but it would, on the contrary, add to their mutual advantage and benefit.

### THE QUINTUPLE GROUP.

Regarding the talk of America's return to the quintuple financial group Dr. Morrison observed that it was not right to consider that the American capitalists were acting on their own initiative, but it was rather to be regarded as based on the inducement of the Japanese Government and the diplomatic corps in Peking.

In Japan there apparently existed among the public some misunderstanding about the attitude of British residents in China, said Dr. Morrison, and he greatly regretted to see the British in China frequently made the object of severe attack by the Japanese press and publicists. There is no fear of a collision of interests in China between Japan and Great Britain.

### THE ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

The Anglo-Japanese alliance must be permanently maintained and be made stronger for the guarantee of the peace of the Far East as well as for the assurance of the common interests of both countries. It was a cause of wonder and surprise that a section of the Japanese press should urge the cancellation of the alliance.

### NO ANTI-JAPANESE SENTIMENTS.

Dr. Morrison expressed his great sympathy towards Japan and greatly regretted that by a section of the Japanese public he was understood to entertain anti-Japanese sentiments, which was certainly not the case.

### SHIPPING NOTES.

187 PER CENT. PROFIT.

Accounts of W. and C. T. Jones Steamship Company (Ltd.), of Cardiff, for the year ended June 30, show that with a fleet of thirteen steamers, £234,855 profit has been earned, representing 187 per cent. on the company's capital of £280,000. The previous year's earnings were £27,103. A dividend of 15 per cent., making, with 10 per cent. interim dividend, 25 per cent. for the year, free of income-tax, is declared.

## OPIMUM PROHIBITION REINFORCED.

A Presidential Mandate, issued at Peking, on the 13th inst., says:—

"During recent years, the order for the stringent suppression of opium has been reiterated time and again. Poppy plantation has been eradicated in the interior, but there have been greedy and lawless individuals cunningly availing themselves of every protection to buy and sell opium in secret, thereby injuring both the nation and the people. These men deserve our utmost scorn. Let the Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of Justice circulate instructions amongst the administrative chiefs of all the provinces as well as various yamens in charge of the inspection and the transportation of goods to act as vigilantly as possible in accordance with our repeated orders in respect of matters in connection with suppression of opium plantation, smoking and transportation so that this evil may be extirpated root and branch forever."

## FAR EASTERN MEN AND THE WAR.

The following wire has been received from the War Office, London, dated the 18th inst.:—"Second Lieut. C. A. Connor, Worcester Regiment, arrived at Bombay from Basra August 11th with malaria." Mr. Connor left for the front with the Shanghai contingent early in October, 1914.

D James has been wounded in action, and is lying seriously ill in hospital at Rouen. This is the second time this "Kobe boy" has been put out of action; some time ago he was badly hurt by the accidental explosion of a grenade while giving instruction to the men under him.

Second Lieut. J. H. Bone, son of the Rev. Charles Bone, who was for many years connected with the Wesleyan Mission at Hongkong, was killed in action in France on the 22nd ultimo. Lieut. Bone was formerly in the employment of Jardine, Matheson & Co. at Hongkong, and volunteered for the front when the war began.

The Rev. G. Parker, of King's College, Hongan, one of the senior missionaries of the China Inland Mission, has received a telegram from the War Office intimating that his third son, Lieut. David L. Parker, 9th Highland Light Infantry, aged 18½ years, was killed in action on July 15th.

Lieut. J. O. Barnes, Trench Mortar Battery, 7th Division R.F.A., is reported slightly wounded by a gunshot wound in the right knee in action near Albert. Lieut. Barnes came out to Shanghai in 1900 with a Pommery Battery, and soon afterwards joined the Gas Co. As a riding instructor, he has a large circle of friends.

The name of Lieut. A. Lyall, of the Highland Light Infantry, appears amongst the officers killed in the casualty list published on the 15th July. Lieut. Lyall was formerly of Shanghai, being a draughtsman in the firm of Farman, Ford & Co. He was also a member of "A" Co., S. V. C. His brother, who was a Lieutenant in the same regiment, was killed at the same time.

## THE DEARTH OF DYES.

BRITISH MAKERS' PLANS FOR THE FUTURE.

A paper read by Mr. C. M. Whittaker, of British Dyes (Limited), at the annual meeting of the Society of Chemical Industry at Edinburgh, enumerated some of the difficulties which the British coal-tar colour industry has encountered as a result of the war.

Apart from deficiency of personnel—of trained chemists, of fitters to erect plant, and of builders to put up the buildings to contain it—he pointed out that, while it is impossible to make any colour without the use of nitric and sulphuric acids, these acids are also indispensable for the manufacture of high explosives. This was the greatest handicap of the British coal-tar colour industry, because the supply of acids is nothing like equal to the demand.

Again, of the four most important raw or mother products of the industry, the distribution of one, toluol, is controlled by the Government, and another, benzol, is being used largely for the production of picric acid, though naphthalene and anthracene are free markets. The reason why old colours, of which the constitution and method of manufacture have been known for years, are not being freely made at present is that the necessary products are not available, being required for more important processes.

Plans for the manufacture of colour on a scale never before attempted in Great Britain are being erected as fast as is humanly possible, and research is also being organized on a scale hitherto not attempted, so that neglect of research may not in future be counted against British firms as one of their sins of omission. In fact, when the colour consumers of this country come to weigh the efforts that have been made for them by the staffs of the colour firms of this country, they will, he thought, be amazed at the success of those efforts.

A long discussion followed, in which the Chairman (Dr. Carpenter, of the South Metropolitan Gas Company) said that Mr. Whittaker's paper afforded a complete answer to the criticisms levelled against the British industry.

Dr. H. N. Morris, of Manchester, thought that after the war we might expect serious competition not only from Germany, but also from America, and possibly from Japan.

Mr. R. D. Pullar, of Pullar's Dye Works, Perth, discussed the economic side of the question. In his view, we must resist anything in the nature of protection. If British chemists cannot make dyes which will succeed on their own merits, they cannot hope to secure the market.

## ALLIES' BLOW.

FEELING IN GERMANY.  
SURPRISE AND ANXIETY.

The British Army's great new blow has done something more than make a breach in the second German line (writes the special correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* at Rotterdam last month). It has caused the deepest anxiety in German hearts. The effect of our renewed effort can hardly be overestimated in its influence on the morale of the German people, and this already when the forward movement is perhaps only in its first stages. It is fully realised that this success is not only of more importance in itself, but infinitely greater significance than the triumphant assaults against the first defence line. It may be accepted that whilst, as a matter of fact, the German Headquarters were prepared in a measure for the necessity of giving way at some points when our offensive was first launched, they believed their second line would be able to withstand all pressure. The reason for this was not so much the strength of the positions as the measures of reinforcement they had taken.

From reliable information as to transport movements, I can state that the positions just captured were defended in great strength. During the brief pause after the taking of the first line by the British, tremendous efforts were made to reinforce the second line positions, both with men and guns. New troops were brought up, not from the other fronts, but large drafts and even fresh formations from the depots behind the front, and also the depots in Germany. There was also a considerable massing of additional guns behind the front where the attack was expected. Within a very short time there arrived at St. Quentin alone 150 new guns, which were immediately mounted at what should have been effective points. It may be accepted that our resumed effort was made against an enemy fully prepared, and, according to my information, fairly confident that the measures taken would hold it in check. The Germans believed that the great question whether we could immediately advance against a reinforced enemy would be answered in their favour. In fact, they reckoned on a repetition of the events at Neive Chapelle, Loos, and Champagne last year, when, by concentrating troops on the points known to be threatened, they not only prevented any further advance, but even succeeded in regaining part of what had been lost.

It is true that with a simultaneous offensive on all fronts in progress against them they had been robbed of the power to move immense bodies of troops quickly from parts where they are not wanted at threatened points. But the fact remains that the Germans had in their depots large reserves, much larger, perhaps, than was believed in some non-military quarters, where there has been a tendency to over-estimate their losses and under-estimate their remaining resources in men.

### USING UP RESERVES.

These reserves were kept in hand for the very purpose of being used to fend off the Allies' naturally expected second blow. The first move in the Allies' offensive had given the German Headquarters the measure of their task. Following it, they brought up to the attacked front all the soldiers and all the artillery at their disposal. Of course consideration was given to what the French might do, but their souls, but from the movement behind their front it is clear that the Germans concentrated against the British to the fullest extent of their power. More over, they concentrated at the right points. It was the honest German military opinion that the second British blow would not succeed. That it has succeeded is realised as the most significant fact associated with any of the Allies' military operations since the beginning of the war. Apart from the gain of ground, this British success is by far the most important yet scored in its influence on German military feeling. It is still possible that the Germans, though they do now, did not realise in time the tremendous force the Allies would put into their blow. It should be borne in mind that they did not abandon the offensive against Verdun. Only to a very small extent, and that momentarily, did they allow their strength there to be weakened, although I cannot speak for what has happened in that respect during last week. Before that time, however, they practically maintained at the existing pitch the forces in men and guns along that part of the front. Although a certain number of troops were hastened away to the Somme district, they were quickly replaced with drafts from the depots.

But, after all, Verdun and what it represents is only another aspect of the present German quandary. Now less than ever dare they give up their costly effort against the French fortress. It is often said that the German General Staff never allow political considerations to influence military plans. If that is true then Verdun is an exception. At this very moment the German Government, through the Press, is representing the fighting on the Meuse as the phase of real importance in the present situation on the Western front. "Keep your eye on Verdun," is what in effect the Government is saying to the public through the medium of the Press. The German *communiqués* on most recent events speak for themselves. Even more illuminating is the whole treatment of the matter in the newspapers. On the successful British offensive the military critics are silent with a unanimity which cannot be accidental, whilst with equally significant unanimity, all the newspapers give prominence to a trivial German success in the Verdun district. For example, Max Osborn, one of the correspondents at Headquarters, and therefore necessarily familiar with the real position, telegraphs to the *Vossische Zeitung*: "The commencement of the German offensive east of the Meuse, undisturbed by the tremendous pressure elsewhere, shows that we can still take the initiative. A new step has been taken to the south, close up to the fortress, in the immediate neighbourhood of the inner girdle of forts."

### NEUTRALS NOT DECEIVED.

Such is the dust thrown in the eyes of the German public. Anyhow it does not (Continued on next column.)

## GERMAN PRISONER'S GRATITUDE.

"I HAVE RECEIVED NOTHING BUT LOVE AND CARE."

The following is a translation of a letter addressed by a German prisoner of the Reserve Infantry Regiment—to his relatives:—

"IN A BRITISH HOSPITAL, 12.5.16.

My dear Mother.

"How terribly will the expression 'prisoner' echo in your ears. But your anxiety will be needless, for to tell the truth I have hitherto not been treated as a prisoner, but have received nothing but love and care for my wounds, which are severe, and everything is done for me to relieve my pain—in fact, everything that can be done for a wounded man. Therefore, my dear ones, respect our enemies. I always had a great dread of falling into English hands, but now that fate has overcome me I have learned better, and I see no trace of anything but tender love on the part of my former enemies."

"My food could not be better than it is, although I can eat very little; I have a splendid dinner every day, plenty of meat and potatoes beautifully cooked. They give me almost too much, but for the sake of good manners I eat it till it is all finished. Tea does not suit me, so coffee is specially prepared for me, and it tastes as good, dear M—, as if you had made it with your own hands. Could a wounded prisoner ask for anything better? Do you, therefore, show nothing but kindness towards our wounded enemies, particularly Englishmen, if you happen to meet any on your journeys; treat them kindly, and remember how much they are doing for me here."

"I shall never during my whole life forget the kindness of my doctor and his assistants, the nurses and orderlies, and I shall think of them gratefully when the peace bells peal on every side. Now, my faithful M—, and all of you, we will pray to God, Who has hitherto led me by His grace. Now farewell, all of you; may God's mercy be upon us. Receive loving greetings and kisses of your father."

## HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

PATROL LISTS.

In all lists of men warned for patrol duty sent to the D.S.P.'s office, Warning Officers are required to state the Collar Numbers, as well as the name, of each patrolman.

BAND AND ORCHESTRA.  
Band Practice—August 28th at 6 p.m. Orchestra—The Orchestra, in lieu of the practice, fixed for Thursday, August 24th, will play on that date at the Headquarters Club between the hours of 6 and 7 p.m.

RIFLES AND AMMUNITION.  
Members leaving the Colony or obtaining medical exemption from a period exceeding, or likely to exceed, 7 days are required under penalty to return their Rifles and Ammunition through their Equipment Officers to the Musketry Sergeant, or to the latter direct.

In the case of members at present on leave or medically exempted, whose leave or exemption has exceeded 7 days, and in the case of members who have left the Colony without permission, the Chief Inspector of Musketry will take immediate steps for securing the return of Rifles and Ammunition.

TRANSFER.  
P.C. 744 Vincent is transferred to the Motor Patrols.  
JOINED.  
Mounted Patrols—W. W. Edwards, No. 2 Platoon, No. 3 Section—B. A. Hyer.

LECTURES, HEADQUARTERS CLUB, 5.30 P.M. Wednesday, August 23rd.—The Surgeon Superintendent of Police (R.Y.) will lecture on "Police First Aid in Street Accidents." To be attended by all Sergeants and all Patrolmen of over one year's service. Optional for all other ranks.

Monday, August 28th.—Lecture on "The duties of the Water Police, and of the Land Police on the Water Front." Water Police to attend; optional for all other members.

HEADQUARTERS CLUB.  
The Club premises will be open to Ladies on Thursday, August 24th, from 4.30 p.m. to 7 p.m.

DEFAULT.  
For leaving the Colony without permission, a P.C. has been awarded 19 hours Cells and Special Patrol duty. F. C. JEXXIE, D.S.P. (B).

deceive neutral observers, one of whom comments to-day:

"If the Germans continue at the tempo of the last four months, even supposing the advance of the Allies at the other part of the front allows them to do so, it will take another four months before they will have occupied that part of Verdun on the east of the Meuse, and the significance of the result will in the meantime have been reduced to a minimum."

In this business of deceiving their public Nemesis is fast approaching the German Government. It has been carried to a degree almost incredible to those unfamiliar with German methods. One consequence already is the dismay caused by the British success. From the beginning the public has been told that nothing was to be feared from the English. A neutral from Berlin states that when the report came that the English offensive had really commenced the people were amazed, and for at least two days did not believe in it at all. The latest information as to the feeling in Berlin is that amazement has given way to dismay. As regards the public, it is safe to say that in England's making this great determined effort the incredible has happened. That is why the moral effect of our success is of even greater importance than the results achieved on the field of battle. The British effort is the spiritual equivalent to the invasion of Germany.



## HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

IMPORTANT MATTERS  
DISCUSSED.OVERCROWDING AND CHOLERA IN  
HONGKONG.STATEMENT BY SECRETARY FOR  
CHINESE AFFAIRS.

Several important matters were dealt with at yesterday's meeting of the Hongkong Sanitary Board. Mr. D. W. Trautman presided, and those also present were:—Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, Col. Crisp, Dr. Ozorio and Messrs. W. Churchill (Acting Director of Public Works), F. B. L. Bowley, P. W. Goldring, Ng Hon Tsz, and Chan Kai Ming, with Dr. Woodman (Acting Medical Officer) and Mr. Bowen Rowlands (Secretary).

## OVERCROWDING IN HONGKONG.

The President intimated that he wished to take the opinion of the Board as to the attitude to be adopted by the Executive with respect to cubicles and similar illegals during the troubles in South China.

Mr. Bowley intimated—In view of the high death rate I do not think that any Sanitary precautions should be released.

Mr. Chan Kai Ming intimated—There is nothing unusual in the death rate for the month of July, which is always the highest for the year. I am not in favour of stringent measures being taken against cubicles during the present trouble in South China.

Mr. Ng Hon Tsz—I think the high death rate in July was due to the large temporary increase in the population owing to the influx of refugees from Canton. It would not be advisable to discuss the question of cubicles at present, as I understand there are more passengers returning to, than there are arriving from, Canton.

The President added that he thought his minute had been misunderstood. He was not for a moment proposing to re-open the general question of cubicles. He referred to cubicles illegally erected, or in excess of the number allowed by the ordinary house to house daily visitation. That was the system on which they relied chiefly for keeping overcrowding in the Colony within bounds. The other machinery provided by law could not be applied generally without imposing an undue strain upon the staff, inasmuch as it meant visits somewhere between the hours of midnight and 5 a.m. The question on which he wished to take the members' opinion was whether they should treat cubicles found in the ordinary house to house visitation as they had always treated them, by giving the owners notice, and, if necessary prosecute, or whether they should, for the time being, ignore such offences owing to the special conditions created by the trouble in South China.

The Hon. Secretary for Chinese Affairs then made a lengthy statement. He said that the point which had been raised by the President on that matter, the questions to be asked later in the meeting, and the impression he felt sure was abroad in the whole Colony on the subject of the refugees, seemed to him to be a little on the unnecessary alarmist side, and he thought perhaps he could put the matter in its proper perspective.

The history of the matter was to this effect. Before the first threatening of the present trouble in Canton, that was to say, some months ago, Hongkong had a great deal of Chinese accommodation empty. There were several reasons for this. One was that there had been, previously, a very big boom in the building of houses of the Chinese type, and the other was that there was a period of very bad trade which led many Chinese to find it cheaper and easier to go back to the country to tide over the bad time rather than continue to stay in Hongkong making very little and spending very much. Well, with the first threatening of the trouble in Canton there was a rush back to the Colony, and at that time it was estimated—it was not possible to give any very precise figure—on the best information available that the total population of Hongkong was increased by something like 70,000, or less. At the same time the vacancies in the Colony in Chinese accommodation were by no means filled, there was still plenty of room, and, more so after the refugees had had time to get themselves properly distributed. The next development was when the trouble actually reached Canton and fighting was taking place in many districts around the City. The influx of course then began again. At its highest point, so far as one was able to judge, this further addition to the population was something in the region of 50,000, not probably more. But it had to be remembered that in both cases, the first total of 70,000 and the second total of 50,000, that the people who came here were people who could pay their way. Very many came down on the evening boat and rushed to wherever they could, but it was soon found that the accommodation for them in Hongkong was far beyond their needs. They now seemed to have passed this highest point by quite a long way, and the movement between Hongkong and Canton was now in favour of

Canton. In the last fortnight they had lost as many as 20,000 or 30,000, and there were good reasons for hoping that that marked improvement would continue. With all this there was no evidence at all in the Colony of general overcrowding, none that he had been able to find. The appearance of overcrowding might be given by people at first going to the hotels before they looked around for more permanent accommodation. Another small matter which might give the appearance of overcrowding was that the refugees have no occupation in the Colony, and spend all their time sight-seeing. Sleeping in the streets was a point which had been made a good deal of at one time or another in reference to the question of overcrowding, but it should not be forgotten that it was a regular and popular custom in the Colony, especially at this time of the year. They would go down either side of the Chinese quarters and see the places full of Chinese sleeping. And the weather for the past two months had been exceptionally fine and at the same time there was no evidence that there was no evidence he could find to show that the practice this year of sleeping in the streets had been more common than usual. There was, perhaps, one small proviso he might make in that connection. The night boats from Canton came in at a very late hour, and thus refugees arriving by them had very little time to find accommodation the same night. In the fine weather these refugees had found it quite convenient to sleep in the streets and wait until the morning for a better opportunity of getting accommodation. His officers, and those of the Tung Wah Hospital, had been into that matter with the greatest care ever since the question had been in danger of becoming a serious one. They found it necessary, before they could go any further, to make very close enquiries, and one of the many steps they took was to detail a complete district watchman force of 100 men, who went out three nights of the week and made it their duty to make special inquiries among people who were about in the streets and elsewhere. These men, during these three nights, picked out only one woman who was astray, and the reason she was astray was simply because she had been unable to find the address of a relative to whom she had been consigned, and she had come down by the night boat. There was not another person who could strictly be called a refugee, and had not proper accommodation which they could have gone to if they chose. The Tung Wah Hospital authorities could offer a lot of accommodation in their districts if necessary. They were also prepared to spend a large sum of money, \$30,000 or \$50,000, for erecting matchsheds and in any other way which might have been necessary. After the enquiries he had mentioned had been made it was decided that it was quite unnecessary for them to take any steps at all in the way of erecting additional accommodation, and they found that as yet the Colony could not, in any way, be called overcrowded. It was purely a matter of distribution. The hotels were overcrowded at different times when there was plenty of room in the Colony, and as the hotels were overcrowded so were many cubicles. And a great many people had taken advantage of the straits in the land and had sold cubicles to them. That did not mean for a moment that there was not sufficient accommodation in Hongkong. If penalties were going to be imposed for this sort of thing he was afraid that the heaviest punishment would fall upon the refugees, not upon the landlords, and just at this moment, and in all the circumstances, the line of action suggested was one which he could not find full sympathy with, and he knew that the Chinese members of the Board were entirely with him. It would, he thought, be sufficient if it were possible to leave the matter largely in the discretion of the President, and, as things now were, he suggested that a day or two should be allowed, in cases where illegal cubicles were discovered, for the occupiers to find other quarters. At the same time, they should ensure that there should be no further offence.

Mr. Chan Kai Ming said he did not think any of the refugees would stop in Hongkong any longer than they could help. He thought the question should be held over.

Mr. Bowley remarked that the idea of the representations which had been made by members of the Board on the matter had been in order that they might receive some such statement as had been made by the Secretary for Chinese Affairs. The public would now have an opportunity of knowing the facts of the case, and the causes for panic and alarm had been removed. Regarding the statement made by the Secretary for Chinese Affairs that it was difficult to accurately give the population of the Colony, he should have thought that with the present restrictions which were in force regarding travellers such a thing would not be at all difficult; certainly not so difficult as it was in past years. The fact that this could not be done left them in a haze regarding the present population of the Colony. He was of the opinion that an increase of 70,000 on a population of some 400,000 was a sufficient reason to discount largely the value of any statistics referring to public health, and he was afraid he could not agree that the death rate of the Colony was within normal. Unfortunately, in the annual reports there was no tabulated statement of the death rate of the Colony from month to month. He thought that when there was no violent epidemic or plague the other diseases prevalent in the Colony should be gone into more fully. They seemed to be disregarded, at a time when they could be gone into and the public health of the Colony more properly attended to by the devoting of more attention to the minor diseases. The mortality statistics for the present year, he contended, showed the death rate of the Colony to be extremely high. He raised that point last month and the Medical Officer of Health replied that the high death rate was accounted for by the fact that the weather had been extremely wet in the month of June. After hearing that he looked forward to some improvement in the health of the Colony during July, which was an extremely dry month. But the last return did not reveal any improvement. The figures given for the week ending August 6th were very high in a

place where there was no epidemic. The figures showed that a large number of the deaths were due to respiratory causes. All such diseases, he thought, were due to overcrowding, and in overcrowding the diseases resulting attacked the weaker members of the population, especially children. They had no definite proposition before the Board, but he understood that the President suggested, and the Secretary for Chinese Affairs supported the suggestion, that the laws and bye-laws relating to cubicles should be more or less suspended at the present time. He was very sorry he could not agree to that suggestion. He did not say that every person found in an illegal cubicle should be turned out, but he could not see his way clear to support the suggestion which had been made.

The Secretary for Chinese Affairs said that the idea was that more sympathetic methods should be adopted in regard to cubicles at the present moment in view of the trouble in South China.

Eventually, Mr. Bowley moved the following resolution in relation to the matter:—That in the opinion of this Board there are no reasons at present to depart from the ordinary rules relating to the laws and bye-laws relating to cubicles and similar illegals, and the resolution was carried.

DR. OZORIO'S QUESTIONS.

In accordance with notice Dr. Ozorio asked the following questions:

(i)—What steps are being taken by the Government to prevent overcrowding in the Chinese quarters of the City?

(ii)—Is the water supply constant in the Chinese quarters? If not, what steps are being taken to prevent overcrowding in order to prevent the spread of disease?

(iii)—How many cases of cholera have been reported within the last week of these cases?

(a.)—How many were imported?

(b.)—How many were local?

(iv)—Are there any suspicions that the acute gastro-enteritis causing the two deaths on the 8th and 14th ultimo were caused by the cholera vibrio?

(v)—What steps does the Government intend to take in the unhappy event of there being an epidemic of Cholera in this Colony?

The President replied as follows:—1.—In view of the exceptional conditions which have recently prevailed it has not been possible to enforce the law as to overcrowding in its entirety. I have to-day consulted the Board on this question.

2.—The supply is constant at present, and will probably remain so far another month at any rate. Whether it will remain so throughout the dry season depends entirely on the quantity of water impounded in the Tyntinuk reservoirs, and this, again, depends upon the rainfall.

3.—During the week ending on the date in question there were seven cases of cholera, all imported.

4.—"Yes," in the first case; "No," in the second.

5.—The Government is prepared, if necessary, to supplement the ordinary provisions for dealing with an epidemic by segregating in the Lai-chikok quarantine station, which has been made ready for the purpose.

6.—I may add that all cases of acute gastro-enteritis which give any ground for suspicion of cholera will be disinfected immediately as for cholera, without waiting for the results of a bacteriological examination.

MR. BOWLEY'S INTERROGATIONS.

Mr. Bowley, pursuant to notice, asked:—

(i)—In view of the influx of refugees from Kwangtung what steps, if any, are being taken to prevent overcrowding in the Colony?

(ii)—What steps, if any, are being taken to prevent the introduction of cholera and other diseases by Chinese arriving in the Colony by land or water from Kwangtung?

The President replied:—1.—The same as the answer to the first question by Dr. Ozorio.

2.—The Government has no intimation that cholera is prevalent at any place in the Kwangtung Province. H.M. Consul-General at Canton, in reply to an inquiry addressed to him, states that so far as his information goes, there have been only three or four isolated cases of cholera in Canton. The situation is being carefully watched.

HONGKONG MORTALITY  
RETURNS.

Regarding the mortality returns for Hongkong for the week ending August 6th.

Mr. Bowley intimated—The death rate is again abnormally high (40.2 per 1,000 for the City and 38.6 per 1,000 for the Colony) although there is no epidemic, and the weather was unusually fine. Of the 335 deaths, 172 were children under five, and of these bronchitis, pneumonia and pleurisy account for 43 deaths, and enteritis for 37 deaths. I understand that these diseases are generally due to careless nursing or feeding, and are not dangerous if promptly and properly treated. Possibly, the Tung Wah and other hospitals for Chinese could make better provision for the treatment of these cases, especially amongst the poorest classes.

Dr. Woodman intimated in reply—The death rate of 30 per 1,000 for the month of July and that of 40.2 per 1,000 for the week ending Aug. 6th are figures which are accurate for the time they deal with only, and cannot be compared with similar periods owing to the large margin for variation that exists from temporary causes when dealing with small numbers and periods of time. There were, I am informed, about 100,000 refugees from Canton during these periods, and these are not taken into consideration when the death rates are worked out. If they had been, the death rates would have been about 20 per 1,000 for the month, and that 25 per 1,000 for the week. The mortality amongst children is very much to be regretted, but it is a question of the higher education of

(Continued on next Column.)

## LAWN BOWLS.

CIVIL SERVICE RESERVES  
TAIKOO RESERVES.

The above match will be played on the Taikoo ground on Saturday next, August 26th, at 4 p.m.

The following will play for C.S.—W. Smith, F. Harrison, J. Deane, E. W. Hamilton (skip); T. Ewing, A. Ponsford, J. A. Bullin, J. Oxberry (skip); R. R. Wood, F. L. Cooke, H. S. Langdon, C. H. Parkinson (skip); W. R. Cousins, M. Hall, F. E. Hall, F. Bacon (skip). Reserves—J. D. Polley and C. G. G. G.

CIVIL SERVICE & POLICE  
(LEAGUE).

The above match will be played on the C.S. Ground, on Saturday next, 26th inst., at 4 p.m.

The following will play for Civil Service:—P. T. Lamble, J. Carr, W. Higby, R. Duncanson (skip); C. J. Tatchell, E. H. Mace, W. Hill, J. Blake (skip); W. Woolley, H. Bower, W. Fincher, H. J. Stanley (skip).

ABUSIVE HONGKONG CHAIR  
COOLIES.

Some of the Hongkong chair coolies sent to making a practice of demanding more than their legal fare from lady passengers when no-one is in the vicinity to deal with them. At the Police Court yesterday two chair coolies were charged with demanding more than their legal fare and also with acting in an abusive manner, the complainant being Miss Alves, 10, Mosque Terrace.

Inspector O'Sullivan said the police regarded these cases as serious, because the coolies abused ladies in this manner when there was no-one else in the vicinity at the time.

Miss Alves said the chair coolies in the dock were engaged by her at 10, Mosque Terrace at 5 p.m. on August 14th. They took her to Queen's Road, and from there to Macdonnell Road. She paid the men 30 cents upon her return to 10, Mosque Terrace at 5.30 p.m. The smaller of the two coolies, whom she identified, refused to accept the money; he also shouted at her and caught hold of her arm. She shouted for help and when the coolies heard someone coming they made off.

Mr. Wood discharged one of the men, but the abusive coolie was ordered to pay \$15; \$5 for demanding more than his legal fare, and \$10 for acting rudely. The alternative was one month's hard labour.

The mothers rather than any sanitary measures. It has always presented great trouble to the municipal authorities in England, and is now partially met by the appointment of nurses to go to visit all mothers immediately after child birth, and give them instruction. Over 100 of the deaths occurred at the Italian or French Convents, and I think if a visit is paid to either of these institutions the most striking feature is the number of apparently moribund children who are so saved; not that so many die. The difficulty is, not in getting suitable treatment, but in getting the mothers to bring their children to the hospital before it is too late for treatment to save their lives.

"LORDERS" IN SERVANTS' QUARTERS.

Mr. Bowley, pursuant to notice, moved:—That a notice should be issued by the Board to householders warning them of the risk of infection arising from the practice of allowing Chinese, who are not in the householders' employ to sleep in the servants' quarters, and pointing out that all such persons may be arrested without warrant and handed over to the Police under the Servants' Quarters Ordinance, 1913. In doing so

Mr. Bowley said that he would like it to be known that the motion was sent in before they had heard anything of cholera in Hongkong or Macao, but knowing as they did that cholera did exist in these places it was an additional reason for bringing the matter forward. The Chinese servant, he went on to say, was by no means an inoffensive individual—(laughter)—and at the present time his hospitality had great opportunities for exercising itself, for there were friends coming down from Canton. Members of the community who had servants' quarters had the remedy in their own hands if they chose to take advantage of it. By adopting this remedy they could relieve very much the strain put upon Sanitary Inspectors. It was hardly necessary for him to point out that the incursion of strangers into the servants' quarters often leads to infection and diseases, not only of serious diseases but also of evils which were not so serious but which were very unpleasant. Under the Ordinance he had mentioned any householder who had reason to suspect that his quarters were being used for the lodging of strangers had a remedy which was very simple. He only needed to pay a visit to his servants' quarters and hold up the occupants while he searched for the intruders. When he had found the intruders he could telephone the nearest police station or call in the constable on duty, and he would relieve him of all intruders. It was a summary measure of procedure which had its advantages. But every householder must also bear in mind that he had not completed his duty when he had handed over the intruder or intruders to the police. He had to attend the police court and give evidence to prove that the intruders were intruders. If any householder was too lethargic to go to the trouble of taking these steps then that householder deserved all he might get from the intruders.

Dr. Ozorio seconded, and mentioned that the intruders in servants' quarters were a class of people who were not visited by the Sanitary Inspectors and thus the dangers were emphasised. He had known many cases of disease which had arisen from this cause.

The motion was unanimously carried.

## INTIMATIONS

LANE,  
CRAWFORD & Co.BRITISH MADE  
BOOTS AND SHOESTHE "OAKMORE" BRAND.  
BROWN MARCHING BOOTS,  
GOLF SHOES.SMART, COMFORTABLE SHAPES IN  
BLACK AND BROWN WALKING BOOTS.  
STOCKED IN HALF SIZES AND ALL FITTINGS.EVERY PAIR GUARANTEED.  
WHITE BOOTS AND SHOESAll Sizes \$7.50 Per Pair.  
"WALK-OVER"(AMERICAN MADE)  
BOOTS AND SHOES  
FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.\$10.00 \$12.50 \$13.50 Per Pair.  
SOLE AGENTS:

## LANE, CRAWFORD &amp; CO.

An invaluable tonic for all cases of anaemia, sleeplessness, exhaustion, nervous dyspepsia, neurasthenia, effects of overwork.

VEGETABLE  
HAEMATOGEN.

Replaces easily all the blood preparations now in use, because it contains the BLOOD-SALTS and CHLOROPHYLL-IRON.

Does not contain ALCOHOL and animal PURINE BASES, which excite the nervous system.

Sold everywhere at \$1.50 per bottle.

Only genuine with this name:

HET CRUYDEN-HUYS.

Sole Agents, Phone 1687.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1916.

[1016]

IS THIS  
YOUR SMOKE?

IT'S THE BEST.

[1005]



## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## WANTED.

**AN ASSISTANT ENGLISH TEACHER**  
for the DIOPHANTUS SCHOOL.  
Apply to—  
THE HEADMASTER.  
Hongkong, 23rd August, 1916. [1042]

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SHANGHAI, KOBE and MOJI.  
The Steamship  
"SANBIA,"  
having arrived from the above Ports, Con-  
signees of Cargo are hereby informed that their  
Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed  
at Consignees' risk and expense into the har-  
bours and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the  
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown  
Company, Limited.  
No Fire Insurance has been effected.  
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by  
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 22nd August, 1916. [127]

## B. DIEBEN &amp; CO.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that  
Mr. Nils Linders' connection  
with our firm CEASED on the first of June,  
1916.

GILMAN & Co.,  
Agents for  
B. Dieben & Co.  
Hongkong, 22nd August, 1916. [1037]

## NOTICE.

DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK,  
HONGKONG  
(IN LIQUIDATION).

CREDITORS are requested to send in their  
Claims to the Undersigned on or before  
31st August, 1916.  
HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI  
BANKING CORPORATION,  
Liquidators.  
Appointed by the Hongkong Government.  
Hongkong, 13th June, 1916. [1297]

THE BANK OF CHINA.  
CANTON.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the  
Payment of due Coupons of the  
CHINA GOVERNMENT 6% INTERNAL  
BONDS OF THE THIRD AND  
FOURTH YEARS will be made by us at the  
of the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI  
BANKING CORPORATION, No. 1, Queen's Road  
Central, Hongkong, while our Canton Office  
temporarily closed.  
Hongkong, 18th August, 1916. [1028]

## NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE  
YUEH-HAN RAILWAY CO., LTD.  
(粵漢鐵路有限公司)  
has mortgaged its land and all buildings  
thereon at WONG SHA (黃沙) in the suburb  
of Canton to THE BANK OF TAIWAN,  
LTD., as security against loan signed on  
August 2nd, 1916.  
Any mortgage or security previously  
established, Chinese or non-Chinese, on the  
present mortgage should be announced at an  
early date.  
All claims shall be null and void unless  
notified in due course of time; and THE BANK  
OF TAIWAN, LTD., will take the whole prop-  
erty as its perfect mortgage.  
THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.  
(Shanghai).  
THE YUEH-HAN RAILWAY CO., LTD.  
[1025]

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANU-  
FACTURING CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF ONE  
DOLLAR (\$1) per Share for the six  
months ending 30th June, 1916, will be  
Payable on MONDAY, the 28th August, 1916,  
on which date Dividend Warrants may be  
obtained at the Company's Office.  
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company  
will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the  
23rd August, 1916, to MONDAY, 28th August,  
1916, both days inclusive.  
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 17th August, 1916. [1020]

## WANTED.

BY three Gentlemen, FURNISHED  
HOUSE or FLAT, lower level.  
Send particulars to—  
Box 25,  
Care of "Daily Press" Office.  
Hongkong, 22nd August, 1916. [1038]

## WANTED.

BY British Export Firm, EUROPEAN  
ASSISTANT for an Outpost. Previous  
experience necessary.  
Apply—  
"R. H."  
Care of "Daily Press" Office.  
Hongkong, 21st August, 1916. [1032]

## WANTED.

ABOUT end of September.  
A LADY to take sole charge of infant on  
voyage to England.  
Apply—  
Box No. 21,  
Care of "Daily Press" Office.  
Hongkong, 21st August, 1916. [1023]

## INTIMATIONS

On behalf of the  
WAR CHARITIES FUND  
at  
GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
at 9.20 P.M.,  
FRIDAY, AUGUST 25TH, 1916.FREDERIC  
COLEMAN.  
F.R.G.S.

Author of  
"FROM MONS TO YPRES WITH FRENCH,"  
will give an  
ILLUSTRATED LECTURE,  
"WITH THE ALLIED ARMIES IN  
FRANCE AND FLANDERS."

Mr. COLEMAN is said by the London Times  
to have seen more of the actual fighting on  
the Great Western Front than any other one  
man during the first year of the war.

Mr. COLEMAN was attached to the Head-  
quarters of General Sir John FLENCH and  
General BEAUFORT in 1915 respectively as  
a member of the Royal Automobile Club  
Corps, and as Official Photographer of the  
1st Cavalry Division, took hundreds of unique  
photographs.

Book Early at MOUTRIE'S  
as the number of  
Available Seats is limited.  
FRIDAY NIGHT, AUGUST 25TH.  
Hongkong, 22nd August, 1916. [1039]

SPEND YOUR  
VACATION  
IN  
BAGUIO

(PHILIPPINES).  
CITY Built on Pine Clad Hills Swept by  
Cool and Refreshing Breezes.  
5,000 FEET above SEA LEVEL.  
65° F. AVERAGE TEMPERATURE.  
Eight hours by Rail or Automobile from  
Manila.  
GOLF, TENNIS, POLO.  
MOUNTAIN CLIMBING TO  
ALTITUDES OF 9,000 FEET.  
FINEST AUTOMOBILE ROADS  
IN THE WORLD.  
Automobile and Horse Race Tracks  
FIRST CLASS HOTELS  
For Information, address—  
THE CITY SECRETARY,  
BAGUIO, P.I.,  
or nearest One of THOS. COOK & SON.  
[788]

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer  
"MALTA,"  
Arrived Hongkong on 14th Aug. 1916.  
FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND  
STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named  
vessel are hereby informed that their goods are  
being landed and placed at THEIR RISK in the  
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown  
Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each  
Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark  
and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are  
landed.  
The vessel brings on Cargo—  
From London, &c. ex ss. "Karlberg,"  
From Persian Gulf, ex ss. B.I.S.N.  
and B. & P.S.N. Co.'s Steamers.  
Optional Goods will be landed here unless  
instructions are given to the contrary within  
6 hours.  
Goods not cleared within 8 days including  
date of arrival will be subject to rent.  
No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in  
any case whatever.  
Damaged packages must be left in the  
Godown for examination by the Consignees  
and the Company's surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD  
and DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and  
THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented  
within ten days of the steamer's arrival here,  
after which date they cannot be recognized.  
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods  
have left the Godowns.  
E. V. D. PARR,  
Acting Superintendent.  
Hongkong, 16th August, 1916. [1]

VISITORS TO CANTON  
Should Purchase

"FROM HONGKONG TO CANTON  
BY THE PEARL RIVER,"  
BY  
CAPTAIN C. V. LLOYD.  
With Illustrations, Maps and Plans.  
PRICE ..... \$1.75

On Sale at—  
Hongkong: "Daily Press" Office,  
Messrs. KELLY & WALES, Ltd.  
Messrs. BROWN & CO.  
Canton: Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co.

## HOUSES TO LET

## OFFICE TO LET.

ONE LARGE ROOM on the Top Floor of  
No. 2, Queen's Building.  
Apply—  
THORESEN & Co.  
Hongkong, 11th August, 1916. [899]

## TO LET.

GODOWN in Duddell Street. Light and  
Airy. J. C. overlooking Statue Square.  
Moderate rent.  
For rent on 1 other particulars apply to—  
"H."  
Care of "Daily Press" Office.  
Hongkong, 26th July, 1916. [940]

## TO LET.

OFFICES on 1st Floor, No. 3, Queen's  
Road Central (In Ice House Street).  
Apply to—  
WILKINSON & CRIST.  
[891]

## TO LET.

A SMALL GODOWN in PRINCE'S  
BUILDING.  
For particulars, etc., apply—  
THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE,  
LTD.  
[885]

## TO LET.

From 1st May.  
OFFICES, 2nd Floor, St. George's Build-  
ing.  
Apply to—  
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.  
[818]

## TO LET.

"ROCKLANDS," No. 7, Robinson Road.  
Apply—  
M. J. D. STEPHENS,  
18, Bank Buildings  
[800]

## TO LET.

A HOUSE, in Observatory Villa, Kowloon.  
Apply to—  
ARRATON V. APCAR & Co.,  
14, Des Voeux Road.  
[811]

## TO LET.

OFFICES on 1st Floor, No. 3, Queen's Road  
Central, at present in the occupation of  
The China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.  
Apply to—  
CHINA FIRE INSURANCE Co., Ltd.  
[822]

## TO LET.

OFFICES in Prince's Building.  
Apply to—  
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,  
Liquidators,  
RUTHER, BROCKMANN & Co.  
[873]

## TO LET.

NO. 4, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL,  
First Floor.  
THE COMMODIOUS DWELLING  
HOUSE, with Offices, Servants' Quarters, etc.,  
No. 14, SHAMHUI, CANTON, from 1st June, at  
present in the occupation of the Imperial  
Russian Consulate.  
Apply to—  
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.  
[415]

## TO LET.

OFFICES in King's Building.  
HOUSE in OLIFTON GARDENS,  
Conduit Road.  
Nos. 1, and 2, WEST END TERRACE,  
CANTON.  
Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-  
MENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd. 32

## TO LET.

TWO ROOMED-FLATS in Nathan Road  
Kowloon.  
THREE ROOMED-FLATS in Humphreys  
Building, Kowloon.  
FOUR ROOMED FLATS in May Road  
with every modern convenience, including  
English Baths and Kitchen-Ranges, Hot  
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Flats specially designed to accommodate three  
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FOUR ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon  
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NO. 5, MOUNTAIN VIEW, PEAK.  
No. 12, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE,  
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No. 3, CAMERON VILLAS, 63, PEAK.  
4 ROOMED FLAT to let at the PEAK.  
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"GLENSHIEL," No. 141, Plantation Road,  
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A HIGHLY CONCENTRATED AND  
PERFECTLY SAFE

DISINFECTANT.

The best preventative of

INFECTIOUS AND

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

Sold only by

A. S. WATSON &

CO., LTD.,

TELEPHONE 16.

## BIRTH.

SCOTT.—On 21st August, at No. 4, Min-  
den Row, Kowloon, to Mr. and Mrs.  
E. H. Scott, a daughter.  
[1041]

## MARRIAGE.

MURPHY-PARRY.—At Holt, Deubigh-  
shire, on July 5th, by the Rev. T.  
Hervey Rabone, vicar of Sneyd,  
assisted by the Rev. Jenkin Jones.  
THOMAS RABONE, eldest son of the Rev.  
E. and Mrs. Murphy to Edith, only  
daughter of Mr. and Mrs. ROBERT  
PARRY, of Burras Hall, Wrexham.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX ROAD, C.  
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 23RD AUGUST, 1916.

THE PROSPECTS OF PEACE  
IN KWANGTUNG.

The commercial relations between this  
Colony and the Province of Kwangtung  
are so intimate and important that,  
apart from any other considerations,  
they compel us to follow with the closest  
concern the fratricidal warfare which is  
being waged in and around Canton, and  
to hope for its speedy termination. To  
the European onlooker the reason for  
the strife is not apparent now that the  
project for re-introducing a monarchy  
has been completely defeated and YUAN  
SHIH-KAI, the Emperor-designate, has  
been removed from the scene by the hand  
of Death. Even if the sincerity of  
General LUNG CHAI KWONG's declaration  
of independence was open to doubt, it is  
difficult to discover any justification,  
from a national point of view, for con-  
tinuing hostilities after his appointment  
to another sphere of activity and the  
nomination of his successors in the  
civil and military government of  
Kwangtung. General SHUM and those  
who are associated with him in opposing  
LUNG have proclaimed their loyalty to  
the Central Government and indignantly  
repudiated any suggestion that they  
have any personal end to serve, while  
General LUNG declares that he is per-  
fectly ready to relinquish his charge to  
those duly authorised to take over the  
seals of office by the authorities at Peking,  
but that he will not retire at the dicta-  
tion of outsiders. The bona fides of both  
parties is now about to be put to the

test, for the newly-appointed military  
Governor, General LUK WING TING, who  
has shown so much hesitation in accept-  
ing his responsibilities, has at last  
arrived at Fatsan, while his colleague,  
the Civil Governor, CHAN HIN LAM,  
leaves Hongkong to-day en route for  
Canton. According to the Chinese Press  
Luk has assumed supreme command of  
the forces gathered around Canton and  
has ordered them to cease fighting, at the  
same time warning LUNG that unless he,  
also, lays down his arms immediately, he  
will be proscribed as a rebel and the  
forces of the Central Government em-  
ployed against him. LUK is reported to  
have announced his intention of remain-  
ing at Fatsan, and herein-points out  
our special representative at Canton—  
lies a possible source of further difficulty,  
for LUNG has declined to treat with a  
deputy and will certainly not go to  
Fatsan to meet LUK. In the meantime  
LUNG has sent a message conveying his  
good wishes and stating that he is  
anxiously awaiting the arrival of his  
successors.

In the interview which he accorded  
a representative of this newspaper,  
the Civil Governor took a very  
hopeful view of the prospects of restor-  
ing peace. Persuasion will be tried in  
the first instance, and, if that should  
fail, more vigorous methods will follow.  
That this is no idle threat is shown by  
the fact that several Northern Generals  
on the borders of the Province have  
received instructions to hold them-  
selves in readiness for emergencies.  
His Excellency, however, believes that  
the attempt to reconcile the differences  
of the opposing factions will be success-  
ful, and he counts upon the support of  
the people of Kwangtung themselves,  
who are weary of the strife which has  
been imported into their midst, inflict-  
ing upon them untold suffering and  
distress. Certainly the policy which  
he has adumbrated is calculated to  
command public confidence. After  
the re-establishment of law and  
order efforts will be directed towards  
financial reorganisation. Everything  
else will be subordinated to the attain-  
ment of these two objects. Later on,  
when local knowledge has been acquired,  
other reforms may be expected. From  
the outset, however, honest and impar-  
tial administration is promised. In this  
connection the following important  
passage occurs in the speech which His  
Excellency delivered to the members of  
the Hongkong Chinese Chamber of Com-  
merce:—"I have always been opposed to  
the old, corrupt official way of doing  
things, and, particularly, to the system  
of favouritism and party spoils. I want  
to declare to you with special emphasis  
upon this occasion that I shall never  
take a single cent from the Provincial  
Treasury which I have not a right to—  
as all of you know, Kwangtung is a rich  
province and money can be got very  
easily. Again, I want to declare to you  
that whatever may be the number and  
nature of the various political factions  
in Canton, I shall never allow myself to  
become a party to or tool of any one of  
them. What I have said here has always  
been my practice in the past, and will  
always be my guiding principle in the  
future."

A mail for Europe via Siberia closes  
to-morrow at 3 p.m.

The death has occurred recently in  
Ireland of Mrs. Maze, the eldest sister  
of the late Sir Robert Hart.

The mortality returns for Macao for  
the week ending August 13th showed that  
there were 14 fatal cases of cholera,  
and 61 deaths from febrile enteritis.

The P. and O. Homeward mail steamers  
Mongolia and Nellie, with the Hong-  
kong mails of the 13th July, arrived at  
Marseilles on the 19th and 20th instant  
respectively.

We have been informed by Mr. De  
Souza, acting Portuguese Consul in  
Hongkong, that two medical gentlemen  
are at present in Macao, at the instance  
of the Hongkong Government, inquiring  
into the outbreak of cholera in that  
Colony.

"What is a Government washing  
tank?" asked Mr. Goldring at yester-  
day's meeting of the Sanitary Board.  
The President caused much amusement  
by replying:—"A Government washing  
tank is a tank provided by the Govern-  
ment for the washing of the public's dirty  
linen."

News has been received of the death  
of Mr. Benjamin S. Buxton, lately in  
the service of the P. and O. S. N. Co. at  
Yokohama, who passed away at his  
mother's residence at Oudby, near Leices-  
ter, on June 18th. Mr. Burton, who had  
been invalided home, arrived in London  
on May 24th.

The mortality returns for the Colony  
during the week ending August 19th show  
that there were seven fatal cases of  
cholera (all imported Chinese), 13 cases  
of enteric fever (all Chinese), 6 of which  
proved fatal; one fatal case (Chinese) of  
puerperal fever; and three fatal cases  
of small-pox (all Chinese).

Mrs. A. Seth, the wife of Mr. A. Seth,  
I.S.C., for some time Registrar of the  
Supreme Court of Hongkong and also  
Registrar of Companies, was one of the  
flag-sellers in London on the French  
National Fete Day, July 14th. Although  
sixty years of age, Mrs. Seth was busy  
selling flags for four hours, and was able  
to dispose of a complete tray-full.

## CHOLERA IN THE FAR EAST.

Up to the 12th inst., 36 cases of cholera  
had been reported in Nagasaki, and of  
this number 18 had proved fatal.

There were 10 cases of cholera in  
Manila up to the 11th inst. Provincial  
reports showed another 14 cases.

## UNUSUAL COURT PROCEDURE.

"I would have thought a great deal  
before taking a motion in Court in the  
middle of a murder trial," remarked the  
Chief Justice of Hongkong yesterday,  
when he entered the Court and was asked  
to hear the Standard Oil trade marks  
motion. "I thought it was going to be  
taken in Chambers," added his lordship.

Mr. Jenkin, who appeared for the  
Standard Oil Company, remarked:—"I  
am sorry, my lord; it is a matter of  
great urgency."

The Chief Justice—It must be a matter  
of great urgency. I have never heard of  
such a thing. Very well, I will hear you.  
The motion was then proceeded with.

## STANDARD OIL TRADE MARK.

APPLICATION IN THE HONGKONG  
SUPREME COURT.

In Original Jurisdiction yesterday,  
Mr. F. C. Jenkin (instructed by Mr. C.  
D. Wilkinson) applied on behalf of the  
Standard Oil Company for a perpe-  
tual injunction restraining the Wing  
On Tai firm from using the "Star"  
trade mark of the Standard Oil Com-  
pany. The affidavit filed by Mr. W. D.  
Kraft, assistant manager of the Hong-  
kong branch of the plaintiff Company,  
stated that his Company were the regis-  
tered proprietors of the trade mark con-  
sisting of the representation of a  
"comet" or "star" with the word  
"Comet" above, which trade mark was  
registered and used in respect of mineral  
oils. Such trade mark had been exten-  
sively used by the plaintiffs for many  
years past and had acquired a considerable  
reputation in the market and was  
generally known to the Chinese as the  
Star mark or brand. Defendants had  
recently imported into the Colony 5,000  
cases of kerosene oil not manufactured  
by or emanating from the plaintiffs, but  
bearing on them labels or marks consist-  
ing of the representation of a Star with  
the word "Estrella" above. Many of these  
cases bearing such marks, about 2,000,  
were exported to the defendants to  
Macao prior to his (Mr. Kraft) becom-  
ing aware of the extent thereof, but there  
were still in the Colony about 2,500 of  
such cases. He believed that if such cases  
were allowed on the market purchasers  
would be deceived into believing that  
they were buying the genuine Star brand  
of oil, and the reputation of the plain-  
tiffs would suffer.

Particulars filed by the plaintiffs  
stated that the probabilities were that  
defendants, prior to ordering the 5,000  
cases, were not aware of the spurious  
trade mark, but upon the arrival of the  
cases it was hard to believe that they did  
not realise that an infringement had  
been committed, for plaintiffs' trade  
mark was very well-known all over the  
market, and was also very well-known  
to the Chinese. Defendants, when ap-  
proached with regard to the matter,  
readily agreed to have the offending  
trade mark obliterated to the satisfaction  
of the plaintiffs.

Mr. Jenkin said that in view of de-  
fendants' undertaking he merely asked for  
an order to be made. He did not apply  
for damages, but asked that the defend-  
ants should pay the plaintiffs' taxed  
costs. Mr. Jenkin also mentioned that  
the consignment of cases remaining in  
Hongkong had been seized.

The application was granted.

## HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

The approximate statement of traffic  
receipts for the week ending 19th August is  
as follows:—

	Receipts for week.	Aggregate receipts for 23 weeks.
This Year .....	\$18,023	\$478,094
Last Year .....	12,593	303,050
Increase .....	5,430	175,044



# THE WAR.

## MILLION AND A HALF GERMANS ON SOMME.

### NAVAL AND MILITARY OPERATIONS IN AFRICA.

#### RUSSIANS OCCUPY JABLONITZA.

#### EXPLOSION IN YORKSHIRE MUNITION WORKS.

#### FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

#### FIGHTING AT HIGH WOOD.

LONDON, August 21st.

General Sir Douglas Haig, in a communiqué, states:—Hostile attacks on High Wood were repulsed, and north-west of High Wood some British patrols withdrew. The enemy was unable to make any progress.

#### ARTILLERY AND BOMBS.

General Sir Douglas Haig reports as follows:—After a heavy bombardment, three bombing attacks were made on High Wood, but all were repulsed.

We withdrew some of our covering patrols before strong enemy detachments, but the latter were unable to progress when they came under our fire to the west of the Wood.

There was violent artillery activity. The British fire has been very effective.

#### CONFLAGRATION IN ENEMY TRENCHES.

The enemy attempted a minor attack near the Moquet farm, which was immediately repulsed.

A fierce conflagration was caused in the enemy trenches south of Thiepval.

Successful mining south of Loos has improved our local positions.

Successful aeroplane bombing of enemy billets continues.

Enemy aeroplanes are somewhat more enterprising than usual, and some machines have ventured over our lines.

#### FRENCH FRONTS.

#### FIGHTING AT FLEURY.

PARIS, August 21st.

A communiqué states:—A powerful German attack on Fleury was repulsed with serious losses. The attack was accompanied by liquid fire and was checked by machine-gun fire and rifle fire.

#### NORTH OF THE SOMME.

There was violent artillery firing on the Somme.

We took six field guns in the wood which we carried yesterday between Maurepas and Guillemont.

Operations are proceeding on the entire front of the eastern army.

#### BOMBARDMENT OF GERMAN POSITIONS.

PARIS, August 22nd.

A communiqué states:—The French batteries bombarded numerous German positions north and south of the Somme.

There was no infantry action during the day.

There was intermittent cannonading on the rest of the front.

French aeroplanes have been most active. They brought down two German machines.

#### RUSSIAN FRONT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

#### RUSSIANS ADVANCING.

#### ANOTHER HAUL OF PRISONERS AND MATERIAL.

PETROGRAD, August 21st.

An official message states:—We are advancing in the region of the Stokhod, where, on August 18 and 19, we made 1,350 prisoners and captured eighteen machine-guns and other war material.

#### JABLONITZA CAPTURED.

The following official announcement has been made:—We captured Jablonitza, 25 miles south-east of the Jablonitza Pass.

#### NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

#### NORTH SEA AFFAIR.

LONDON, August 22nd.

Naval experts, commenting upon the North Sea affair, are of the opinion that the retreat of the German fleet after its abortive raid affords an irrefutable demonstration that the Germans recognise how securely the command of the sea rests with Admiral Jellicoe. The German tactics were futile in their effort to impress outsiders.

#### BRITISH STEAMER SUNK.

LONDON, August 21st.

The British steamer *Seedish Prince* has been sunk.

#### AFRICA.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

#### CAPTURE OF KIDETE.

LONDON, August 21st.

REUTER'S Correspondent at General van Deventer's Headquarters wires:—We have occupied Kidete, near Kilossa, after a determined stand.

#### LAND AND SEA OPERATIONS.

General Smuts reports officially as follows:—We are moving towards Dares Salaam supported by naval operations along the coast.

An engagement began at night-fall on the 18th inst. against strong enemy forces holding the crossings of the river to Ngororo, and fighting continued till the evening of the 17th, when the enemy retreated.

General van Deventer inflicted heavy losses on the enemy near Kidete.

#### GENERAL.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

#### "MACHINE-GUN NUISANCE."

LONDON, August 22nd.

REUTER'S Correspondent at British Headquarters reports:—The ground gained between Pozieres and Thiepval is described as the very best, and contains the finest dugouts yet encountered. Two strong points teeming with machine-guns proved troublesome, but were dealt with with complete success. The first of these, instead of the handful of machine-gunners expected, was officers and 170 men were rounded up. The British troops have been enormously backed up by the feeling that they can now deal with the machine-gun nuisance so simply and effectively. They do not trouble about the German infantry nowadays, but the machine-gunners are a tough lot, all of whom have sworn not to surrender.

#### DECREASED BRITISH CASUALTIES.

LONDON, August 21st.

It is noteworthy that the casualties arriving in England from France are not a quarter what they were at the opening of the British offensive.

#### MILITARY CROSS AWARD.

#### AN AIRMAN'S BRAVERY.

LONDON, August 21st.

The Gazette announces that the Military Cross has been awarded to Lieut. O. T. Boyd for conspicuous gallantry during a bombing raid. In unfavourable weather he descended below 1,000 feet and bombed a train armed with machine-guns, despite heavy rifle and machine-gun fire.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

#### PEACE REFERENCE IN HOUSE OF COMMONS.

#### GERMAN SUGGESTIONS INTOLERABLE.

LONDON, August 21st.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Byles drew attention to statements by Herr von Zimmermann, German Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, that Germany had often declared her readiness to negotiate for peace, but that Britain had prevented the *Entente* from responding.

Mr. Asquith replied that Germany had not yet shown any disposition to agree to peace except on terms which were intolerable or humiliating to some of the Allies. (Cheers.) The suggestion that Britain was influencing the *Entente* was quite untrue. Mr. Asquith added that no peace terms had been suggested officially.

#### BUSINESS IN PARLIAMENT.

#### TROOPS IN MESOPOTAMIA.

LONDON, August 21st.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Lloyd George stated that such measures as were practicable were being taken with a view to relieving the units which had suffered from climatic and other causes in Mesopotamia.

#### INVALIDING OF OFFICERS.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Austen Chamberlain stated that discretionary powers had been given to the Authorities at Bombay to act without reference to Simla in cases of officers invalided home. The Raj is arranging to again start the old commissariat in the garden of Sheikh Hothman. The question of the supply of ice to the troops at Aden was being investigated.

#### GOVERNMENT AND NATIVE TROOPS.

In the House of Commons, replying to Lieut.-Commander J. C. Wedgwood (Liberal M. P. for Newcastle-under-Lyme), Mr. Lloyd George expressed his willingness to convey privately the results of the communications with the military authorities in Africa on the subject of the employment of native troops for garrison purposes in Egypt and at Aden, and for active service in Mesopotamia.

#### PARLIAMENT BILL.

In the House of Lords the Parliament Bill has passed its second reading.

#### MESOPOTAMIA COMMISSION.

LONDON, August 21st.

The Mesopotamia Commission held a formal sitting in the House of Lords to-day.

LONDON, August 22nd.

It is officially announced that the Mesopotamia Commission has decided, in view of the extremely confidential nature of the documents upon which the earlier oral evidence will be based, that the meetings will be held in private.

Sir Edward Barlow has given evidence before the Commission.

The Commission meets again to-morrow.

#### GERMAN STRENGTH IN SOMME REGION.

PARIS, August 21st.

The *Temps* states that the enemy has a million and a half men on the Somme front, and that General von Mackensen is in command.

LONDON, August 22nd.

The latest estimates show that the German Army on the Somme front comprises 270 battalions.

#### GERMANS SEEKING TIME.

LONDON, August 22nd.

The German General Staff are making desperate efforts to ward off a decisive engagement before the winter in order to obtain a breathing space to prepare for a further campaign in the spring.

#### HUNGARIAN'S RESTIVE.

Meanwhile Hungary is becoming increasingly restive, and there have been stormy scenes in Parliament, the Deputies demanding news of the new Russian advance, and denouncing the Germans.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

#### MUNITION FACTORY EXPLOSION.

#### BELIEVED HEAVY LOSS OF LIFE.

LONDON, August 21st.

It is officially announced that an explosion has occurred in a munition factory in Yorkshire.

It is believed that there is serious loss of life, but no details are available yet.

#### CYCLONE AT JAMAICA.

#### BANANA CROP DESTROYED.

LONDON, August 22nd.

It is officially announced that the whole of the Jamaica banana crop has been destroyed by the hurricane. Twelve people were killed.

#### INDIA'S NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

#### PRESS TRIBUTES.

LONDON, August 21st.

The *Times* remarks, in connection with the appointment of General Sir H. T. Munro as Commander-in-Chief in India, that General Munro has won great distinction in the present war, and that his sound and soldierly qualities have placed him among the foremost of our Generals. "Perhaps," says the journal, "he can ill be spared from the Front, but there are strong reasons why the Imperial Government should send to India at this juncture the ablest man at their disposal. General Munro deservedly enjoys the full confidence of the Imperial Government, and we believe that this appointment will give great satisfaction in India."

The *Daily Chronicle* states that, as General Sir Beauchamp Duff was not returning to India, it was open to the Imperial Government to nominate a *locum tenens*, but they had decided instead to appoint as his successor General Munro, a soldier of great distinction, who had won new laurels in this war, in France and the Eastern Mediterranean, and who was responsible for the successful withdrawal from Gallipoli—a most difficult operation, performed with the utmost skill and judgment.

#### CHENG CHIA TUNG INCIDENT.

#### CHINESE POSITION.

LONDON, August 22nd.

REUTER'S Peking Correspondent says the Chinese contend that the Cheng Chia Tung incident was entirely due to the Japanese troops' unnecessarily marching into the Chinese barracks. They point out that the Japanese were not within their right in stationing troops at Cheng Chia Tung. The Japanese assert that Chinese soldiers threatened the Japanese policeman, and that Japanese soldiers were sent to protect him.

#### MR. GEORGE JAMIE-ON, C.M.G.

#### GOVERNOR OF SCHOOL OF ORIENTAL STUDIES.

LONDON, August 22nd.

Mr. George Jamieson, C.M.G., formerly Consul-General at Shanghai, has been appointed a Governor of the School of Oriental Studies, on the nomination of the China Association.

[Mr. Jamieson, who is a Director of the British and Chinese Corporation, the Chinese Central Railways and the Yangtze Valley Company, entered the Consular Service in 1864 and was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1880. He was Consul and Judge of the Supreme Court at Shanghai in 1891, and from 1897 to 1899 he was Consul-General there. He has written various essays on the Revenue and Statistics of China and is the author of a prize essay on Bimetallism. He is 73 years of age.]

#### OBITUARY.

#### MAJOR GENERAL SIR F. BENSON.

MONTREAL, August 22nd.

The death is reported of Major-General Sir Frederick William Benson, K.C.B. (retired).

[Deceased, who was born at St. Catherine's, Canada, in 1849, had a distinguished military career. He was Colonel of the 21st Lancers and Hon. Colonel of the 19th St. Catherine's Regiment, Canadian Militia. He had held, among other posts, those of Garrison Instructor at Bengal, Commander of Egyptian Cavalry, Inspector General of Remounts, Director of Transport and Remounts, and Major General in charge of Administration.]

#### THE CANTON TROUBLE. NO CHANGE.

#### PREPARATIONS FOR NEW CIVIL GOVERNOR'S RECEPTION.

TUESDAY.

There was heavy firing last night in the direction of the North River, Wong Sha, and from several gunboats in the direction of the Samsui Railway. It is said that Lung's troops started the fighting and that no advantage was gained by either side.

It is difficult to understand the Chinese point of view, for only yesterday all the different commanders were ordered to stop fighting pending an attempt to come to some arrangement. Around the White Cloud hills there was fighting, but it was not severe, and Lung has here improved his position by capturing a hill where the enemy had entrenched, and where they had a gun in position.

In Shamen the sound of rifle and artillery fire was heard from the direction of Shek Wai Tung about 7 p.m. and again at three in the morning. In the early morning there was a very heavy bombardment, but it lasted only about 20 minutes. This morning there are five gunboats anchored in the river at this point, two of Lung's biggest boats having just arrived off the Boat-house end of Shamen.

#### FOOKIEN TROOPS ARRIVE.

The Tuchen of Fookien has sent some Northern troops to help in Kwangtung, and they have arrived at the Kwangtung border, but so far they have not taken up any position. They are under the command of General Ho Tsi-ping.

#### ADMIRAL SAH.

Admiral Sah Chen-ping is on his way to Canton with three cruisers. There is some doubt as to what these boats are, but as he was in Swatow less than a fortnight ago with the *Hai Chi*, *Hai Yang*, and the *Hui Ping*, these are probably the boats in question. They are 2nd and 3rd class cruisers, infinitely superior to any of the river class, and they will be able to stop the river fighting and the continual bombardment of different parts of the water front.

#### TWO GOVERNMENT ENVOYS.

The Central Government has sent an official, Hu Ying Chien, to Canton, to render assistance in arranging terms for a peaceful settlement, and has also sent another envoy, Ha Hon-chang, to visit the Governors of the Southern Provinces and to point out to them that they should on no account interfere in the present trouble in Kwangtung. This shows that the Central Government realises how serious the matter is and that they are endeavouring to prevent this rebellion developing into an alliance of the South against the North.

#### LUNG CHI KWONG.

It is reported to-day that Lung Chi Kwong has wired to the Central Government stating that after he has handed over the seals of office and the new Governor is installed, he intends to go to Hongkong for a time. He does not make any statement, however, about the actual handing over of or of any arrangement with Luk. To-day all the Chinese have it that Luk has already established himself in Fashan, and that there will be serious fighting if Lung does not give in.

#### LI LICH CHUN.

The Central Government has despatched a message to Canton stating that they propose to appoint Li Lich Chun commander of the troops in Mongolia and that they will give him a strong force to suppress the rebellion there. The Government are thus making an endeavour to remove one of the disturbing elements as far as possible from the Province.

#### NEW CIVIL GOVERNOR.

The new Civil Governor of the Province is expected to arrive to-morrow, and preparations are being made to receive him. His arrival may help towards a settlement of the present trouble and he may be able to act as an intermediary between Lung and Shum.

#### SHAMEN.

Bullets continue to fall on Shamen, and there have been several cases during the last few days of bullets finding billets in the rooms of houses. Residents on the island, however, have come to look upon the present state of affairs as more or less normal, and complaints are even heard from those who cannot sleep when there is no firing, so injured are they to the noise.

The *Saiman* arrived this morning laden with silk, and business on the island is looking up, but still it is a long way below normal.

#### CENTRAL GOVERNMENT PREPARED TO ENFORCE ITS VIEWS.

The people of Kwangtung are demanding the appointment of an experienced native General as Co-Military Director to assist Lu Yung-ting to manage military affairs in Kwangtung (says the *Peking Daily News*). This proposal has been approved by Cantonese officials in Peking, who held a mass meeting to consider the serious situation in their native land, and a Parliamentary member from Kwangtung has been nominated as their representative to approach the Cabinet about the necessity of adopting adequate measures to deal with the situation without further delay in consequence of the presence of Japanese warships and the protest of the British Legation. Admiral Sah Chen-ping has been ordered to form a squadron and leave for Canton for the protection of foreign subjects at once without coming up to Peking for audience. Admiral Sah was to start from Woosung with the cruisers *Haiyung* and *Huikien* on or about the 18th inst.

#### THE BRITISH PROTEST.

Regarding the British protest, the Wai-chiao-pu has been instructed to inform H.B.M.'s Minister that in view of the situation the Peking Government will adopt a strong hand to deal with the peace-disturbers in case the Presidential Mandate (ordering a cessation of hostilities) is not obeyed by the combatants. As the despatch of British troops to Canton may lead to further misunderstandings, the Chinese Government will despatch warships to protect British and other foreign subjects at Shamen and other places in Kwangtung without anxiety to H. B. M.'s Government. At the same time, China has requested Japan to withdraw her warships from the Kwangtung waters, as Admiral Sah with his squadron will be there very shortly.

According to reliable information (says our Northern contemporary) Great Britain has agreed to despatch British troops to Canton, and it is believed that, as China accepts full responsibility for the safety of foreign subjects, Japan will withdraw her warships from Canton.

As an evidence of the determination of the Tuan Cabinet to adopt a strong policy, several Northern Generals on the borders of Kwangtung have been ordered to make due preparations for emergency purposes in case of need.

It is firmly believed that all the combatants will obey the final Presidential Mandate and that there is no cause for further anxiety about the Kwangtung situation.

#### KIDNAPPING.

#### MAN AND WOMAN ON TRIAL.

A Chinese man and woman were placed on trial at the Criminal Sessions yesterday on a charge of kidnapping a six year old boy from a house in Yamat, on June 20th. The prisoners pleaded not guilty. The jury was composed of Messrs. H. Hancock (foreman), J. Reid, M. J. Fortie, N. C. McIntyre, Look Poon Shan, C. B. da Souza and E. Beyington. Mr. Orme, who prosecuted on behalf of the Crown, outlined the facts. The boy was living with his parents at a shop in Shanghai Street at the time he was kidnapped. Shortly after the arrival of a cousin of his father the boy was taken away, on June 20th, and it was supposed that this cousin, who also disappeared, acted in collusion with the accused. Some time after the lad disappeared the man and woman were arrested and the boy was returned to his parents on July 17th, after a journey had been made to Sunning and also after \$250 had been paid to a man.

The jury found the man and woman guilty and each was sentenced to five years' imprisonment with hard labour.

#### THE JUNK MURDER CASE.

#### TWO MEN SENTENCED TO DEATH.

The case in which four Chinese were charged with murder on a junk at Tytam Tuk Bay was concluded before the Chief Justice yesterday.

Two prisoners were found guilty and sentenced to death. The other two prisoners were found not guilty of murder, but were removed in custody on a charge of assault with intent to rob.



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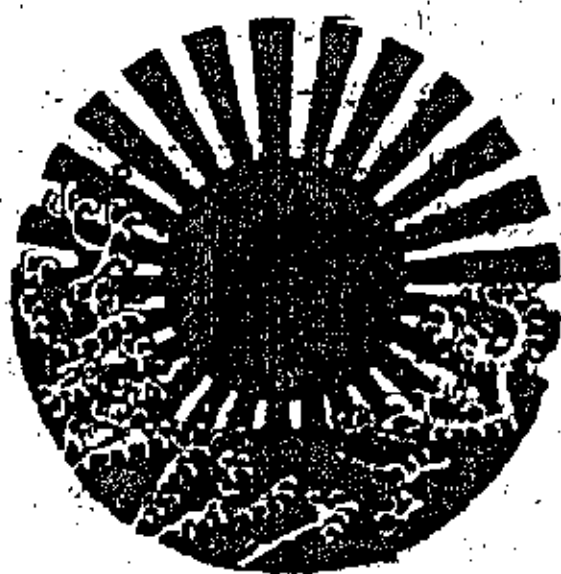
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## SHIPPING IN PORT

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**CHINGCHOW**, British str., 1,195, J. W. Doyle, 19th August—Port Paraval 16th August, Lime Stone—Shewan, Tomes & Co.  
**DERWENT**, British str., 1,752, J. Jenkins, 19th August—Saigon 15th August, Rice and General—Order.  
**DIVA**, Norwegian str., 833, J. Jargensen, 19th August—Bangkok 13th August, Rice—Order.  
**GLENNALOE**, British str., 1,434, A. McKenzie, 18th August—Singapore 15th August, General—Chinese.  
**GLENGGLE**, British str., 2,399, W. McGhie, 21st August—Singapore 16th August, General—Order.  
**KAIHO MARU**, Japanese str., 1,592, Kobayashi, 18th August—Karatsu 10th August, Coal—Order.  
**KAIJO MARU**, Japanese str., 1,929, Murakami, 18th August—Swatow 15th August, General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.  
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**NANJO MARU**, Japanese str., 1,983, Takahashi, 20th August—Wakamatsu 14th August, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.  
**PENANG MARU**, Japanese str., 3,261, E. Kishibiki, 17th August—Singapore 11th August, General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
**ROMA**, Norwegian str., 949, S. Tolk Moss, 19th August—Bangkok 11th August, Rice—Chinese.  
**SHANGHAI**, Chinese str., 243, McLearn, 17th August—Swatow 16th August, General—Order.  
**SATSUKI MARU**, Japanese str., 1,300, T. Funoto, 12th August—Dairen 6th August, Coal and General—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.  
**SHINON**, British str., 1,103, Sangster, 14th August—Saigon 10th August, Rice—Order.  
**TAISANG**, British str., 997, Matthews, 19th August—Hongkong 10th August, Coal—Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.  
**TAMU**, British str., 819, J. C. Oakey, 18th August—Chefoo 12th August, General—Butterfield & Swire.  
**TOSA MARU**, Japanese str., 3,610, O. Sakamoto, 19th August—Singapore 13th August, General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
**TOSOSHIMO**, British str., 1,176, L. Hussey, 16th August—Saigon 12th August, Rice and General—Order.

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## GEN BRUCILOFF'S DRIVE.

THE FIRST BREACH IN THE LINE.

CAUSES OF ENEMY'S BIG LOSSES.

[BY STANLEY WASHBURN.]

The first great rupture of the Austrian line in the attacks of June 5th and 6th was near this little village (Olyka) which nestles in a hollow about three miles from the battlefield. It is six miles from the main Rovno-Lutsk highway, with which it is itself connected by a macadam road. Inasmuch as the breaking of the line here proved to be the leak in the dyke of the Austrian defence I have spent a good portion of two days in looking over the nature and strength of the defences, which I am informed are typical of the line as a whole.

The country is rolling, with very little timber. One can in consequence stand on elevations and look for miles and see the maze of trench and communication ways stretching on hillside in every direction. In many places the two lines were very close together. The Russians stopped in their retreat last autumn where it was convenient to pick their trench positions, constructed, of course, long in advance of the actual arrival of the enemy in their front. The Russian line was therefore in much the better position, as the Austrians when they came up were obliged to adjust their own defences to those facing them. The Russians chose their position with special care so as to secure communication ways behind them and clear fields of fire in front of them, even though some details of their line were salient and others deep indentations. This gave them the advantage of bringing their troops into the positions much more quickly than the Austrians could possibly do.

I have examined many of the Austrian communication trenches, and there are many places where it was necessary for them to dig zig-zags over an almost treeless country for distances exceeding a mile in length. This is certainly one of the disadvantages of having your enemy choose your position for you, which is exactly what the Russians seem to have been able to do. Probably this distance between the front line and the entrance to the approaches was one of the important factors resulting in so many prisoners being taken. It is perfectly clear that men trying to escape in masses through these narrow, winding ways could make only extremely slow progress. Going above ground brought them in the zone of the machine-guns which the Russians promptly mounted on the captured position, and remaining in the communication ways meant inevitable capture; while those who did reach the outposts were confronted with the certain fire dropped by the artillery to cut off these fugitives.

## MODERN FIELD FORTIFICATIONS.

The front line trenches are in two or three series close together. In general there are two reserve lines behind the first, but as far as I am able to ascertain these were never defended seriously, because in many instances the Russians got to the second positions ahead of the occupants for which they were destined. The front line taken by itself at all the points I examined it was extremely strong. Little overhead cover seems to have been used save a few feet overhanging the shooting galleries. The trenches were very deep, 10 or 15 feet in places. At frequent intervals were strongly constructed redoubts for the machine-guns. Many of these were made with steel and some concrete construction.

Behind these were quarters for the officers, which for depth and shelter I did not see surpassed in France. Many of these were deep excavations cut 20 or 25 feet below the floor of the trench with steps dug out of the earth leading down to them. At the foot of the steps was a roofed vestibule with 2ft. of dirt on it. From this vestibule a tunnel had been driven at right angles into the earth and a huge chamber for the officers constructed. Apparently here they must have been safe from the heaviest kind of high explosive shells. I believe that this same type is in general use on their eastern line, for I have seen many myself, while the Russian photographs illustrated the same construction. Such portions of the line as had not been damaged by the Russian guns impressed me greatly. For neatness and exactness of construction it might have been a model made by an expert engineer from the most approved military text-book on modern field fortifications.

## HOLES IN THE AUSTRIAN FRONT.

The Russians did not attempt to destroy the entire front of the Austrian positions, but contented themselves with cutting avenues by shell fire at more or less regular intervals and then shelling the trenches themselves with shrapnel while the troops assaulted through the holes cut in the wire entanglement. I walked through many of these and tried to make an estimate of the number of shells required for the purpose, but there is such a confusion of holes that it is hard to judge. I should think 75 to 100 shells on a front of 25 to 40 yards would not be excessive. In any event, it seems to have been done thoroughly, for in these avenues there remained hardly an obstacle in the path of the Russians. They also had far the best of it in gun position, and no doubt that was an important factor in picking the position.

[Times.]

"We saw very few Germans in the first two lines," said a sergeant of the Middlesex, "but when we got to the third line they were like flies. On the way across we had a hot machine-gun fire—their machine gunners are the best part of their army, I reckon. It was terrible while it lasted, but as soon as we got on top of them it felt much more homely. The spirit of the boys was wonderful. They simply laughed and joked all the way across. A shell burst quite close to us, and the wag of the platoon shouted out: 'Give the gert a cigar; he nearly won a watch that time.'"

DEATH OF PROFESSOR  
METCHNIKOFF.A PIONEER OF MODERN  
PATHOLOGY.

Professor Metchnikoff, whose death took place at the Pasteur Institute last month, was born on May 13, 1843, at Ivanavka, the property of his parents, in the Russian province of Kharkoff. From his childhood he showed a strong taste for the study of nature. He and his distinguished friend Kowalevsky, of Petrograd, between 1866 and 1886 laid the foundations and built the main structure of that "cellular embryology" of the invertebrates which has since become an essential and fruitful department of zoological doctrine.

In 1882 after 12 years at Odessa—when disturbances broke out in the university in connexion with the assassination of the Tsar Alexander II., Metchnikoff migrated to Messina. It was here that Metchnikoff's views with regard to "phagocytosis," the function of the colourless floating corpuscles (or "phagocytes" as he called them) of the blood and lymph of lower animals as well as vertebrates, took shape. He published in 1882 a path-breaking paper on "Intracellular Digestion," in which he showed that this process goes on not only in the animalcules like amoeba, but in the cells of the surface layer (ectoderm) of sponges and in those of the mid-layer or mesoderm of jelly-fishes and of transparent marine larvae in which owing to this transparency the living cells and their movements could be studied. This was a great discovery, for, although Haeckel had in 1858 observed the engulfing of particles of vermilion powder by the amoeba-like colourless corpuscle of the blood, the fact of the regular and normal intracellular digestion of organic particles by such cells and of the wide, in fact universal, occurrence of the process in the animal kingdom had not been known.

Metchnikoff immediately connected his discovery with Pasteur's great demonstration of the production of infective diseases by the fermentative activities of various specific disease-causing bacteria and allied "microbes." He wrote at once a memoir entitled "The Struggle of the Organism against Microbes," in which he enunciated the view that the phagocytes have been developed and established by natural selection in the animal organism, chiefly as a protection against intrusive disease-causing bacteria, though also acting as "scavengers" which remove all intrusive foreign bodies and dead or injured bits of the organism of which they are part. He was able, in 1884, to adduce a demonstrative case in the infection of some water-fleas (Daphnia) by a kind of yeast (Monospora) which multiplies in their blood and kills them. Owing to the transparency of the water-flea, Metchnikoff was able to watch and to publish convincing drawings of the activity of its phagocytes which he saw engulfing the minute parasitic yeast and thus in some cases successfully arresting the disease, though in others the infecting yeast gained the upper hand and caused the death of the water-flea. The zoological studies which had been for 20 years the essential basis of Metchnikoff's scientific development were now put aside. Henceforth he was a pathologist.

## THE DOCTRINE OF PHAGOCYTOSIS.

He returned in 1886 to Odessa for a brief time as director of a new bacteriological laboratory, with the determination to devote his life to the development of his doctrine of "phagocytosis." In 1888, requiring greater facilities for his work, he went (after happily failing to receive encouragement in Germany) to Pasteur, in Paris, who gave him a laboratory in the Ecole Normale (Rue Vaugirard) where the great French discoverer was then established. Pasteur afterwards gave him ample laboratories and assistants in the new Institut Pasteur in the Rue Dutot. Having, as we have seen, brought his theory of phagocytosis into relation with the Darwinian doctrine of natural selection and with Pasteur's doctrine of microbes as the agents of disease, he proceeded to apply it further to the recently discovered facts as to inflammation.

With a growing body of investigators who came to Paris in order to work in his laboratory Metchnikoff pursued with triumphant success, but not without opposition—especially from the older and more ignorant medical men—the establishment of his views as to the essential importance of "phagocytosis" in resistance to disease. In 1892 he produced a remarkable and fully illustrated volume on "The Comparative Pathology of Inflammation," in which he showed that that process is essentially a curative one—namely, a local arrest of the blood stream under the control of the nervous system, resulting in the out-wandering of phagocytes chemically attracted to an injured spot where, rapidly arriving like an innumerable crowd or army of scavengers, they proceed to engulf and digest tissue which has been killed by injury and to isolate or destroy injurious intrusive substances.

Metchnikoff thus finally "explained" the process of inflammation. His attention and that of his pupils was now given for some years to the great question of "immunity." How is it that some individuals are either free from the attacks of parasitic micro-organisms to which their fellows are liable, or if attacked suffer less seriously than others? To answer this question is to go a long way to the solution of the great practical question as to how to produce immunity to infective disease in man. In 1901 he published his great book on "Immunity in Infectious Diseases." With that convincing method of argument which he has always used—namely, the production of careful records of experiment, thus setting forth his conclusions and meeting the objections of other observers, step by step—he established the doctrine that it is the healthy activity of our phagocytes that we have

(Continued on next Column.)

## IMPRESSIONS OF BERLIN

THE PUBLIC AND THE OUTLOOK.

The following are impressions of Berlin formed by a Neutral during a visit just before and after the Allies' offensive began.

After the battle of Jutland Bank the German losses were not disclosed to the people, and more than one German told me that he was disappointed that the information should have been withheld from the public. In their opinion all the German losses ought to have been published immediately. They did not see the use of concealing them, for they still looked on the engagement as a victory for Germany. It is said that the Kaiser himself expressed the wish that the German losses in the Jutland Bank battle should be published in the partial form in which they appeared, his object being that the people should have more reason for rejoicing over what was officially proclaimed as a victory. I do not know whether this is true, however, for the Germans have not yet lost the habit of referring to the Kaiser in every second sentence, and attributing to him an active part in all that occurs.

I was astonished to find the people so silent about the sea-battle. They did not seem to think much about it. It was quite evident that they regarded the Allies' offensive as much more interesting. To this I must add that the Germans forget things sooner than they did at an earlier stage of the war. They take everything very phlegmatically and have almost lost the old boasting and loudness.

## CONFIDENCE IN NEUTRALS.

Another thing which struck me was that they do not seem, in these days of heavy fighting, to feel less confidence than they apparently had before in neutrals who happen to find themselves in Berlin. They spoke of the sea-battle, of the offensive, etc., as if it was of no importance that a neutral should overhear what they had to say. I noticed also, when I was in a train, that some officers travelling in the same compartment discussed their work at the front, talking military "shop," which it might have been undesirable that a spy should overhear, without concerning themselves about their fellow passengers.

I must say that everybody, official and non-official alike, was always most polite and kind to me. As soon as they find that one speaks German fluently they seem to give their confidence. It is quite possible that they noticed from my accent that I was not a German, but I even spoke my mother tongue in restaurants and was never annoyed by anyone. This, however, is not very surprising, as there are now to be found in Germany so many people of different races, for example, Turks and Bulgars, belonging to the Allies of the Central Powers.

## THE AUSTRIAN OFFICER.

The Germans still believe that they are doing much better on the battlefield than their allies. You often hear them speak of the Austrians in a way which can hardly be regarded as complimentary to that unfortunate people. A good many jests are directed at the Austrian officers, as, for instance, in the question, "What are the four cardinal points in the Austrian officer's code?" Answer—"First, he thinks of the *menage* (eating and drinking), then of *puissance* (flirting), then of *baggage* (baggage), and then, finally, he thinks of showing a little courage." It is a trifle, perhaps, but straws sometimes show which way the wind blows.

One thing which strikes you about Berlin, comparing it with the big towns of Germany, is that you hardly any wounded men in the capital. Indeed, you do not see many soldiers of the rank and file at all, other than those who have returned from the front. It is quite different in this respect from Hanover, where very large numbers of soldiers are to be seen—or at least were to be seen on the occasion of my last visit some months ago. No doubt the wounded are intentionally kept away from Berlin. But if there are few soldiers of the lower ranks, their absence is amply made up for by the presence of enormous numbers of officers of all ranks. These officers are still extremely smart—*tires à quatre épingles*, as the French would say. They are the real type of the Prussian officer, greeting each other when they meet with all the formality prescribed by military etiquette and often coming to attention and saluting as punctiliously as if on parade.—Times.

to look, not only for temporary protection, but for immunity against the micro-organisms of disease. It is the phagocytes which eat upon the "toxins" or poisons of disease-causing bacteria, and converting them into "anti-toxins," are the actual agents of immunity.

In the midst of his work on immunity Metchnikoff has found time in later years to study the bacterial flora of the alimentary canal, originally with the purpose of acquiring further knowledge and control of diarrhoea, dysentery, and cholera. In the course of these studies he has been led to the conclusion that very generally the absorption of the poisonous products of the decomposition set up by bacteria in the large intestine (colon) is a cause of ill-health in mankind and promotes those changes in the tissues (the hardening of the arteries and the destruction of the "noble" tissues, such as that of the brain and great glands) which lead to senility and to an earlier death than would occur in their absence. To check this decomposition he has made use of a diet including sour milk and excluding alcohol. These are suggestive, but, at the moment, less conclusive portions of Metchnikoff's work (says *The Times*). They have attracted the greatest publicity from his works on phagocytosis, inflammation, and immunity, owing to the fact that he has discussed them and the cause and significance of "old age" together with other profoundly interesting subjects in a popularly written book, "The Nature of Man," published in 1903 and translated into English.

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THE EPIC OF THE SOMME.  
SPLENDID BRITISH REGIMENTS.

"NOT ONE STRAGGLER."

[FROM "THE TIMES" SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT  
AT BRITISH HEADQUARTERS.]

To some readers it may have seemed that my dispatches on the battle have been too matter-of-fact, and have invested the subject with too little of the glamour of war. The fact is that there is no way in which to describe in splendid generalities such fighting as has gone on here. One can tell—as I have told—of the brilliant success of the British effort as a whole, but the actual progress of the battle can only truthfully be handled as what it is, that is, as a series of intense and concentrated struggles for small positions, all of course, as each works out to its victorious conclusion, fitting together into one great whole. In the future we may be able to look at the whole mosaic. For the moment one has only the little separate cubes of colour, and even of these one must be careful how one puts two or three together lest the enemy should see more of the pattern than we wish him to see.

What I hope I have made plain, however, is that there is no measure of pride which the people at home may take in the performance of their Armies which is not justified. You who are mourning need have no misgivings. In so far as pride and gloire are concerned, you have consolation. Perhaps you will say that I write without having heard of him or knowing where he fell. If he had been otherwise I should have heard of him. He would have been the one exception, and we should all have heard of him. But there were no exceptions.

## UNALTERING WAVES OF MEN.

I have read, or heard, the reports of battalions, brigades, divisions, corps, and have stood to the tale of this fight and that from the men who were in it, from comrades in battalions to right or left, and from those who, from behind, held their breath and watched. And, without exception, everywhere it has been the same story: "There were no stragglers"; "There was absolutely not a straggler"; "Not one straggler—None—None—None."

Soldiers will know what that means. And never, perhaps, have men been put to a severer test than to advance, as battalion after battalion has had to do, through shells bursting so thickly that they made almost a solid wall, so that to those watching from behind whole waves of men disappeared simultaneously behind a bank of smoke and tossing earth, while beyond the ground was swept with machine-gun and rifle fire from it, might be, only 50 yards away. Yet one after another, wave following wave, our men have gone into it without one faltering. It might be laughing or cheering or, with set teeth, silently—but they have gone. And only those have failed to reach their ultimate objective who fell on the way.

## HEROES INDEED.

Not once but half a score of times troops have gone forward with orders to reach a certain point—a wood, perhaps, or ruined building, a bit of trench or mine spot upon the map. They have gone, and been lost to sight until half an hour, an hour, or two hours later tidings have come that they were there. And so they were—the shattered remains of half a company, a lieutenant and seven men; or under command of an N.C.O.—three were left had got there, though the enemy might have closed in upon them. So it was with certain battalions, with men of the Essex Regiment, with men of the Queen's. So it was with some Lancashire troops, and with some of the Middlesex. So it has been everywhere. Whatever they had to face, those who lived went through. There have been a dozen Balclavas.

Fathers and mothers who have lost their sons, wives who have lost their husbands, boys and girls who have lost their fathers or brothers, all can be well assured that he whom you believe to have been a hero was a hero indeed. History will do justice, as we cannot now, to the men who have fallen here, and in years to come men and women in all parts of the British Dominions will swell with pride as they say, "He fell at Fricourt," or at Mametz, or Contalmaison; in the attack on Serre, on Thiepval, on Beaumont Hamel, or La Boisselle.

"The Somme"—if that is what this battle is to be called, and whatever its ultimate issue may be—is a name that regiments will speak of as they now speak of Waterloo, or Albuera, or Badajoz. Some day the story will be told of how the Devons fought when they were the fluted from a certain wood; how the Royal Welsh Fusiliers cleaned out a mass of trenches with bombs and bayonets; how, when some Scottish troops were held up by overhanging banks, some Warwickshire came along and the two went on shoulder to shoulder and took in half an hour more prisoners than their combined strength. So Irish and Welsh troops, side by side, slaved off two desperate counter-attacks, and, as the second broke and fell back, they leaped together from their trenches and when they had done there was no enemy left.

There was a dreadful place where Gordons fought, and afterwards, upon the ground, Scot and German lay together, each impaled on the other's bayonet. On another day, in another part of the field, our men could not get on because a certain trench was held in overwhelming force and bristled with machine-guns, and a handful of the Border Regiment broke into the trench at one end and, yard by yard and traverse by traverse, they bombed and bayoneted and clubbed their way along, killing many times their own number of the enemy.

## FAILURE OF ENEMY DISCIPLINE.

The Germans also, in certain ways, have behaved, with great bravery. In some ways their intense discipline has

(Continued on next column.)

AVIATOR'S CHARMED LIFE.  
A UNIQUE STORY.

The story of Nungesser, a French aviator, is probably unique, even in this war. When hostilities broke out he was a Hussar of 22. On Sept. 3, during the retreat from Charleroi, he was mentioned in despatches for having captured a German motor-car, put the German officers occupying it *hors de combat*, brought back the car and valuable papers which it contained, under enemy fire, and, finally, placed his commanding officer, who was wounded, under shelter. The car was a French Mors, stolen by the Germans, and after that Nungesser used to be called the Mors Hussar. Some time after that, driving the same car, he passed some old soldiers who said: "Why is this youth a mere motor-driver, while we are in the trenches?" Thereupon Nungesser refused to be a motorist any more. He became an aviator. He took part in fifty-three bombardments, and was twice, as aviator, mentioned in despatches. But in an aerodrome, while testing a new machine, he met with an accident, had his jaw broken, and sustained a wound in the skull and broken ribs. He remained five days unconscious. When he came out of hospital he was finally invalided, but this made him angry. He used influence, went back to the front in an aeroplane, and in one week brought down two enemy machines and one "sausage." Then he was promoted sub-lieutenant. His latest feat was to fight against six enemies—three Fokkers and three L.V.G.s. He saved himself by a brilliant idea. He dashed right among his enemies, who stopped firing for fear of shooting one another. The Frenchman came back safe, with twenty-eight shots through his aeroplane, seven in the motor, one bullet through his shoe, and another through his helmet.

## TEUTONIC CUSTOMS UNION.

It has been already mentioned that there are signs that Germans are becoming uneasy about the preparations being made by the Allies to defend their economic position after the war. A very definite sign is furnished by Professor Julius Wolf, the well-known German economist, in an article which appeared in *Der Tag*, of Berlin, recently. The article is obviously a semi-official attempt to persuade the Allies that the *Mittel-Europa* idea is only an innocuous and casual proposition. In it Professor Wolf says the *Entente* Powers advance as a justification for their new economic policy their belief that Germany contemplates the establishment of a Central European Customs Union, and declares he is authorised to state:

"Firstly, there has never been a question in serious German circles of a Customs Union of Germany and Austria-Hungary, together with Bulgaria and Turkey, and, secondly, that the idea even of a Customs Union between Germany and Austria-Hungary long ago ceased to be the subject of discussion in authoritative quarters, and is, as a matter of fact, regarded with abhorrence in authoritative quarters in Germany as well as Austria-Hungary."

Professor Wolf adds that he personally knows that no one has thought of including preferential tariffs in the relationship of the Central Powers with Bulgaria and Turkey. He adds, however:—  
"If a preferential tariff for Germany and Austria-Hungary has been under consideration, the fact must be borne in mind that the relationship of the two Monarchies to each other is founded historically on quite a different basis than is, for example, the relationship of England with Russia, France or Italy. Furthermore, there is absolutely nothing aggressive in the relationship of Germany with Austria-Hungary."

It may be presumed that German officialdom does not realise that the Allies have possibly learned to understand something of its Press methods. It failed of its object. Their military writers have always claimed that one thing which that discipline would do was that it would keep a man going and able to fight after he had been subjected to shell fire which would unman any troops, of whatever spirit, whose discipline was less overmastering. This has been proved untrue. The enemy, in many cases, has morally broken down under our artillery bombardment and has surrendered in a fashion which British troops have not done and would not do. Also, in straight fighting, they are no match for our men, and every man in our Army is convinced of it. On the other hand, individuals and small parties—especially machine-gun men—have held on to hopeless posts, with nothing but death before them, with a tenacity of which we or any troops might be proud. Such was the case in Ovillers-la Boisselle.

What I said after the first day's fighting still holds true, namely, that it is the machine-gun which has caused by far the greater part of our casualties. And these casualties, as you already know at home, are heavy enough. One thinks with sorrow of the losses of some of the Ulster troops, of certain Lancashire regiments, of the Middlesex, and the Newfoundlanders.

And they have all behaved alike. Hands from the Staffordshire potters and the Lancashire mills, Welsh miners, Highlanders, and men from London shops and offices—there has been nothing to choose; only difference in opportunity. Every man declares that those whom he saw fighting were the best of all; but there have been no best.

Of course there will be criticisms afterwards, and wise men will say that this or that should have been differently done. And the wise men themselves will disagree. But what no man will ever dare to say is that our soldiers, officers and all ranks alike, have not, to the limits of their opportunity, done everything that brave men could do. In the last fortnight they have won not one battle, but twenty battles, and in them all I do not believe that one man died shamefully or saved his life by turning coward.

THE RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE.  
RENAISSANCE OF THE ARMY.

A SUCCESSFUL LEADER.

[FROM STANLEY WASHBURN.]

In order that we may fully appreciate the achievement of the Russian Army in the first two weeks of its great offensive, it is perhaps worth while to mention briefly the background of previous events, for without the realization of what has gone before it is impossible to do the Russians full credit.

Russia, as indeed was the case with every other party to this conflict, except Germany, had never prepared for a war on any such scale as this. By May 1st, 1915, its Army had all but run through the resources which had been deemed sufficient for any foreseen crisis. Just as this fact began to dawn on the Russians, here came the Germans' great Galician drive, followed by the movement which resulted in the capture of Warsaw and of Lwow, and in the great retreat into the heart of Russia itself.

The period from May to October last year, one which must, I believe, give Russia the greatest credit which she will ever attain in this war, *Moral* and *endurance* are natural in success, no matter how heavy may be the sacrifices, but *moral* in defeat is the true test of the character of an Army and of a nation. The Russians by July of last year were short of almost everything that an Army needs. We who were with these heroic troops during the Galician campaign, the taking of Warsaw, and the great retreat, know that their only assets were their leadership and the character of the troops themselves. Rifles were lacking; shells had run so short that Warsaw was untenable. Communications were so hacked to pieces by the advancing enemy that such material things as the Russians had were frequently delayed or unobtainable. Yet for nearly six months, day in and day out, they fought their heartbreaking battles, always retiring, never in equal numbers, and suffering from almost every material want. And yet, after six months, they brought to a final standstill in the barren wastes of their own country the most efficient Army that the world has ever known.

## THE REORGANIZATION.

By October, 1915, according to every rule of war, the Russians had been overwhelmingly defeated, and it is not difficult to see why the Germans believed that they had won the war and that Russia would make peace forthwith. From every material point of view, Russia had lost. But, unfortunately for the enemy, it is not only the material that wins in war, but the spirit. By October they had won overwhelmingly from this standpoint, they had, as a matter of fact, barely started the war with Russia and the Russian people, who for the first time were fully alive to the issues at stake and finally and wholeheartedly behind the war.

On the basis of a year of disaster was laid the foundation of the great offensive of this year. Alexieff, in supreme command, only subordinate to the Tsar himself, began to reorganize the Army from one end of his huge line to the other. Hardly a month passed without offensives of varying degrees of importance being tried in some quarter of the line to test the working of the rapidly growing and increasingly efficient machine. Each bore its lessons for better success next time. By general movement in the early weeks of the year in the far south showed that the Russians were already recuperating, and improving in their technique and general capacity to adapt themselves to the modern conditions of warfare. Later in the year a more ambitious offensive was tried on the northern front, which, though yielding little in territory won, may perhaps have paid for itself in more knowledge gained as to the rules of success. Never discouraged, patient, and self-sacrificing, the Russians were preparing day by day to put their newly learned theories to the test.

## GENERAL BRUSILOFF.

On this front the chief command is now in the hands of General Brusilloff, a man whose record has been one of almost universal success in this war. It was his army that, in the first months of the war, swept into Galicia and made possible the taking of Lemberg 30 days after the declaration of hostilities. It was again his army that penetrated the Dukla Pass and was already pushing into the Hungarian plain, throwing the Dual Monarchy into panic when the German drive on the Danube and the destruction of the neighbouring army, left his right flank exposed to the attacks of limitless numbers of Germans pouring through the hole in the line like water through a leak in a dyke. In spite of superior forces, lack of ammunition, and difficulties of terrain, Brusilloff withdrew his army in good order and, with the assistance of reserves hurried up, was able to check the Germans on the San, after which the Russian retreat was definitely a rearguard action and not in any way a precipitate retreat.

Brusilloff himself is a man of the very highest type of intellect and the ideal of a soldier who is equally good at attack or defence. A man in the Russian Army knew Galicia more intimately than he, and no man had a finer record, and when Ivanoff became confidential adviser to the Emperor in his personal suite, Brusilloff was his natural successor in the command on this important front. His first act after taking over the command was to make a personal inspection of all his armies at the front, and before the present movement began he knew personally exactly what to expect from almost every unit, while his intimate knowledge of the country and of the psychology of the enemy gave him the background of understanding for the planning and carrying forward of the whole campaign.

(Continued on next column.)

## GOING INTO ACTION.

AN OFFICER'S LETTER BEFORE THE BATTLE.

Though the writer of the following letter must remain anonymous, no apology is needed for publishing it (says *The Times*). It was written by a young officer to his parents on June 30th, the day before the beginning of the British offensive:—

"I am writing this letter to you just before going into action to-morrow morning about dawn."

I am about to take part in the biggest battle that has yet been fought in France, and one which ought to help to end the war very quickly.

I never felt more confident or cheerful in my life before, and would not miss the attack for anything on earth. The men are in splendid form, and every officer and man is more happy and cheerful than I have ever seen them. I have just been playing a rag game of football in which the umpire had a revolver and a whistle.

My idea in writing this letter is in case I am one of the "costs," and get killed. I do not expect to be, but such things have happened, and are always possible.

It is impossible to fear death out here when one is no longer an individual, but a member of a regiment and of an army. To be killed means nothing to me, and it is only you who suffer for it; you really pay the cost.

I have been looking at the stars, and thinking what an immense distance they are away. What an insignificant thing the loss of, say, 40 years of life is compared with them! It seems scarcely worth talking about.

Well, good-bye, you darlings. Try not to worry about it, and remember that we shall meet again really quite soon.

This letter is going to be posted if I have lots of love. Ever your loving son,

"Qui pro lin  
Anto dim perit  
Sed miles, sed pro Patria."

The writer of the letter was killed on the following day, July 1st, and his Commanding Officer in a letter to his parents says:

We recognized in him as soon as he joined us a born leader of men, and I at once put him in command of a company. He was in command of it on Saturday and was leading it to the assault when he was shot. He got back quickly to the dressing station and was just able to speak to our doctor before he died. He was shot through the stomach, but did not appear to be in pain. He was a great favourite with all of us and with the men, and had been spared I am sure he would have had a great career. I am personally most grieved at his loss, but he died as he would have liked to do.

Last December the officer was awarded the D.S.O., and of his exploit on that occasion a brother officer writes:—

Our casualties were very heavy, and the battalions on our right and left were driven out of the German trenches, so that we were attacked in front and on both flanks, while communication was severed with our own front line owing to heavy barrage artillery fire and enfiladed machine-guns. No support could reach us. One subaltern and a few men of a platoon of another company tried, but failed, to bring up supplies of bombs which were urgently required. Your son carried on the fight with wonderful courage and endurance. Our men were gradually driven back by bombing attacks from both flanks, first to the German second line, and then to the first line, and I could hear your son directing our bombers and encouraging his men. Our bombs were soon used up and they then used all available German bombs. In about four hours' time the situation was desperate, as no bombs were left and the enemy were in overwhelming force, and your son was again wounded through the chest. We then withdrew the remainder of our men to our own front line, the retirement being carried out under terrific fire and with great difficulty. Your son was the last to leave the German trenches, and I managed to crawl back at about the same time. I am glad to say I was able to report on your son's conduct, and he received the D.S.O. for it.

Brusilloff himself has his staff in a certain little town amidst the waving wheatfields of Southern Russia, where he is as detached from the turmoil and confusion of warfare as though he were ten thousand miles away. This particular town was never, I think, noted for its luxuries. Certainly there were here no sumptuous villas or country houses in which a general might establish himself. In any case, Brusilloff is not that kind of general. In a small, barely furnished room he is directing the vast campaign which is raging over a front of hundreds of miles in length. Brusilloff himself has changed greatly since I saw him in Brody a year ago this month. His hair has turned grey perceptibly and he looks at least 10 years older. His face is deeply lined and his mien sober and serious, while his sensitive mouth has grown stern and unyielding in its lines. Only the twinkle in his deep grey eyes show the humour and the perpetual youth which are among the dominant characteristics of the man himself. From his map-strewn desk he can look out across the deep wheat fields which from the window stretch beneath like the expanse of the sea, as the soft southern wind sweeps across their waving acres. Surrounded by a picked staff, each man chosen for his efficiency, Brusilloff to-day represents about the best that Russia has yet produced in the way of a strictly fighting soldier.—*Times*.

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## SHIPPING

## ARRIVALS.

HAIBUTO, British str., 1,276, J. G. Smith, 21st August—Penang 15th August, General—Order.

HAITAN, British str., 1,183, J. S. Thomson, 22nd August—Fouchow 19th August, General—Douglas Lapraik & Co.

JOHN D. ARCHBOLD, American str., W. J. Davis, 22nd August—Calcutta 9th August, Ballast—Standard Oil Co.

LOONGSANG, British str., 1,085, E. R. Night, 22nd August—Manila 19th August, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

LANGOON MARU, Japanese str., 3,843, I. Hori, 22nd August—Kobe 18th August, General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

SHANTUNG, British str., 1,568, J. Meathrel, 22nd August—Amoy 21st August, General—Butterfield & Swire.

SELUN, Norwegian str., 865, D. Hovlender, 22nd August—Bangkok 14th August, Rice and Meal—Thoresen & Co.

SANTHA, British str., 3,353, J. W. Roberts, 22nd August—Moji 17th August, General—David Sassoon & Co.

THILWONG, Dutch str., 5,600, J. K. Reales, 22nd August—Japan 18th August, General—Japan-China Japan Jijn.

TONKONG, British str., 1,314, F. J. Prynn, 21st August—Saigon 17th August, Rice—Order.

## CLEARANCES.

IN THE HARBOR MASTER'S OFFICE, August 22nd.

BUZEN MARU, Jap. str., for Chinampo.

CHUGOCHOW, Brit. str., for Port Parveal.

KIKONG, British str., for Port Courbet.

SHINON, British str., for Kebao.

TAISONARI, Dutch str., for Manila.

## DEPARTURES.

ATSUBA MARU, Jap. str., for Singapore.

DRIVER, Norwegian str., for Swatow.

HAICHING, British str., for Swatow.

HANGI, French str., for Port Bayard.

KNIGHT COMPANION, British str., for Shanghai.

LECHOW, British str., for Shanghai.

PROTEUS, British str., for Moji.

SATSUKI MARU, Jap. str., for Tsingtau.

SHINKO MARU, Jap. str., for Singapore.

SUNGLING, British str., for Hoihow.

TRAN, British str., for Manila.

TOSA MARU, Jap. str., for Shanghai.

TUNGSHING, British str., for Saigon.

## PASSENGERS.

Per *Santha*, from Moji, for Hong Kong, Master H. Joseph and Master E. Joseph.

Per *Shantung*, from Shanghai, etc., for Hongkong, Dr. W. W. Peter, Mr. and Mrs. Kwan.

## VESSELS EXPECTED.

CANADIAN MAIL.

The str. *Empress of Russia* arrived at Yokohama on the 22nd instant, at 9 a.m., left Yokohama same day, at 4 p.m., and is due to arrive Kobe to-day.

The str. *Monteagle* arrived at Kobe on the 21st instant, at 5 a.m., left Kobe on the 22nd instant, at 9 a.m.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The str. *Nore* left Shanghai for this port yesterday at 5 a.m. with the home-ward English mails, and is due here on the 24th inst., morning.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The str. *China* left San Francisco on August 1st, and may be expected to arrive in Hongkong on August 29th.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The str. *Glenn* is expected here from London to-day.

The str. *Nippon* from Calcutta left Singapore on 20th instant, and may be expected here on or about the 26th inst.

## VESSELS ON THE BERTH

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"NORE" Captain D. Ashbury, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this port on or about FRIDAY, the 25th Aug. 1916, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports, in connection with the Co.'s a.s. "Monteagle" from Colombo, passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong. Silk and Valuable and Tea and Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail Steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London. Other Cargo for London, etc., will be conveyed via Bombay per s.s. "Karsen", due in London about the 9th Oct. 1916. Parcels will be received at the Office until 3 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required. For further particulars apply to E. V. D. PARE, Acting Superintendent, Hongkong, 14th August, 1916.

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## VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k." nearest Hongkong "h." midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m." and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

## SECTIONS.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & REG.	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, &c.	ATSUBA MARU	Jap. str.	1	Itano	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-morrow, at 11 A.M.
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	NORE	Brit. str.	1	D. Ashbury	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 25th inst., at Noon.
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	GENOA & LONDON	Brit. str.	1	C. C. Talbot, R.N.	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 26th inst., at Noon.
MARSEILLES VIA PORTS	MAITIA	Brit. str.	1	C. C. Talbot, R.N.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 9th Sept.
VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE VIA KAILUO, &c.	GLORIOUS	Brit. str.	1	Doris	SHAW, WATSON & Co.	About 23rd inst.
VICTORIA & TACOMA VIA MANILA &c.	YOKOHAMA MARU	Jap. str.	1	T. Hamada	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 1st Sept., at 4 P.M.
MEXICAN, PERUVIAN & CHILE PORTS VIA JAPAN	TACOMA MARU	Jap. str.	1	T. Hamada	YOKOHAMA MARU	On 8th Sept., at 5 P.M.
NEW YORK VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI & HONOLULU	ANTO MARU	Jap. str.	1	K. Akematsu	YOKOHAMA MARU	On 20th Sept., at Noon.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI & HONOLULU	TOKIWA MARU	Jap. str.	1	T. H. Kobson	YOKOHAMA MARU	About 1st Sept.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI & HONOLULU	CHINA	Jap. str.	1	T. H. Kobson	YOKOHAMA MARU	On 5th Sept.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI & HONOLULU	ABAKAN	Jap. str.	1	T. H. Kobson	YOKOHAMA MARU	On 11th Sept.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI & HONOLULU	PERLA MARU	Jap. str.	1	T. H. Kobson	YOKOHAMA MARU	On 21st Sept., at 10.30 A.M.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI & HONOLULU	EVADOR	Jap. str.	1	T. H. Kobson	YOKOHAMA MARU	On 24th Oct., at Noon.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN &c.	EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Brit. str.	1	S. Robinson	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 8th Sept.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN &c.	EMPEROR OF JAPAN	Brit. str.	1	A. J. Halley	CANADIAN PACIFIC O. S. L.	On 8th Sept.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN &c.	EMPEROR OF ASIA	Brit. str.	1	W. Dixon Hopson	CANADIAN PACIFIC O. S. L.	On 20th Sept.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	TANGO MARU	Jap. str.	1	Toyoda	CANADIAN PACIFIC O. S. L.	On 4th Oct., at Noon.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU	Jap. str.	1	Toyoda	YOKOHAMA MARU	On 23rd inst., at 11 A.M.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU	Jap. str.	1	Toyoda	YOKOHAMA MARU	On 12th Sept., at 4 P.M.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU	Jap. str.	1	Toyoda	YOKOHAMA MARU	On 27th inst., at Noon.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU	Jap. str.	1	Toyoda	YOKOHAMA MARU	On 1st Sept., at D'light.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU	Jap. str.	1	Toyoda	YOKOHAMA MARU	On 6th Sept.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU	Jap. str.	1	Toyoda	YOKOHAMA MARU	To-morrow, at 4 P.M.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU	Jap. str.	1	Toyoda	YOKOHAMA MARU	To-morrow.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU	Jap. str.	1	Toyoda	YOKOHAMA MARU	On 27th inst., at D'light.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU	Jap. str.	1	Toyoda	YOKOHAMA MARU	On 27th inst., at 10 A.M.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU	Jap. str.	1	Toyoda	YOKOHAMA MARU	On 26th inst., at D'light.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU	Jap. str.	1	Toyoda	YOKOHAMA MARU	On 23rd inst.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU	Jap. str.	1	Toyoda	YOKOHAMA MARU	About 23rd inst.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU	Jap. str.	1	Toyoda	YOKOHAMA MARU	About 23rd inst.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU	Jap. str.	1	Toyoda	YOKOHAMA MARU	To-day, at Noon.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU	Jap. str.	1	Toyoda	YOKOHAMA MARU	On 29th inst., at 2 P.M.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU	Jap. str.	1	Toyoda	YOKOHAMA MARU	On 30th inst., at 9 A.M.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU	Jap. str.	1	Toyoda	YOKOHAMA MARU	On 26th inst., at 3 P.M.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU	Jap. str.	1	Toyoda	YOKOHAMA MARU	On 29th inst., at 4 P.M.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU	Jap. str.	1	Toyoda	YOKOHAMA MARU	On 2nd Sept., at 3 P.M.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU	Jap. str.	1	Toyoda	YOKOHAMA MARU	To-day.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU	Jap. str.	1	Toyoda	YOKOHAMA MARU	On 26th inst.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU	Jap. str.	1	Toyoda	YOKOHAMA MARU	To-morrow, at 3 P.M.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU	Jap. str.	1	Toyoda	YOKOHAMA MARU	On 31st inst., at 3 P.M.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU	Jap. str.	1	Toyoda	YOKOHAMA MARU	On 31st inst., at Noon.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU	Jap. str.	1	Toyoda	YOKOHAMA MARU	On 27th inst., at 10 A.M.

## INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, & CALCUTTA "KUMSANG" ... Thursday, 24th Aug. 2 P.M.

FOR SHANGHAI "YUSANG" ... Friday, 25th Aug. D'light

FOR SHANGHAI "WOSANG" ... Saturday, 26th Aug. D'light

FOR MANILA "LOONGSANG" ... Saturday, 26th Aug. 2 P.M.

FOR SANDAKAN "HINSANG" ... Thursday, 31st Aug. Noon

FOR SINGAPORE AND SOERABAYA "CHUNGSANG" ... Thursday, 31st Aug. 5 P.M.

FOR KOBE AND MOJI "KUTSANG" ... Friday, 1st Sept. D'light

FOR MANILA "YUENSANG" ... Saturday, 2nd Sept. 3 P.M.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

The steamers "KUMSANG", "NAMSANG", "LAISANG", and "FOOKSANG" leave about every 3 weeks, generally call at Shanghai en route for Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied, 23 days. This service is supplemented by the "YATSUNG", "KUMSANG" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama (when sufficient inducement is offered), Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied, 19 days.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Choochow, Tientsin, Dairen, Weihaiwei.

Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kuantan, Labuan, Singapore, Tawau, Uman, Jesselton and Labuan.

UNDER STRAITS GOVERNMENT PASSPORT REGULATIONS all European Passengers leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and Description affixed thereto. Telephone No. 215.

For Freight or passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 22nd August, 1916.

## BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG AND RANGOON.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at Current Rates.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. Telephone No. 215. AGENTS. Hongkong, 16th April, 1915. [24]

## THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.

HOMeward.

FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.

FOR GENOA AND LONDON.

FOR THE Motor-ship "GLENLYN" 2500 Tons D.W. will be despatched for the above ports on 29th September, 1916. For freight, passage, and further information, apply to SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents, Hongkong, 22nd August, 1916. [1040]

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.

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FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.

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TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

SAILINGS FOR VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND.

For Freight and Further Particulars, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. Telephone No. 215. Agents. Hongkong, 16th April, 1915. [25]

## CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED

## QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver

Hongkong to Vancouver 17 days. Hongkong to Montreal 22 days. Hongkong to Chicago 21 days. Hongkong to New York 24 days.

## "EMPEROR OF RUSSIA" AND "EMPEROR OF ASIA"

18,350 tons gross register, quadruple screws, speed 21 knots. Largest and most luxurious ships on the Pacific.

## SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (subject to change) SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

"EMPEROR OF RUSSIA" ... 6 Sept. "EMPEROR OF RUSSIA" ... 1 Nov.

"MONTEAGLE" ... 8 Sept. "MONTEAGLE" ... 7 Nov.

"EMPEROR OF JAPAN" ... 20 Sept. "EMPEROR OF JAPAN" ... 15 Nov.

"EMPEROR OF ASIA" ... 4 Oct. "EMPEROR OF ASIA" ... 29 Nov.

Calling at Shanghai, Nagasaki (Inland Sea), Kobe and Yokohama.

"Monteagle" calls Moji instead of Nagasaki.

Through Bills of Lading issued via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Railway to all Overland Points in Canada and the United States, also to Pacific Coast Ports, European ports and West Indies.

For further information as to rates of Freight and Passage, Sailing Lists, etc., please apply to P. D. SUTHERLAND, General Agent, Passenger Dept., Hongkong. J. H. WALLACE, General Agent, Hongkong.

General Agent, Passenger Dept., Hongkong. J. H. WALLACE, General Agent, Hongkong.

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General Agent, Passenger Dept., Hongkong. J. H. WALLACE, General Agent, Hongkong.

## WEATHER REPORT.

On the 22nd at 11.15.—No reports from Japanese stations.

Pressure has increased moderately over Formosa and slightly elsewhere.

A shallow trough is still shown from Tongking to the Loochoos.

Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.14 inches. Total since 1st January, 69.01 inches, against an average of 62.48 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at Noon to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT	FORECAST.
Hongkong & Neighbourhood	Light or variable winds; no rain, clearing later.
Formosa Channel	N.E. winds, moderate.
South coast of China between the same as Hongkong and Lamook.	The same as Hongkong.
South coast of China between the same as Hongkong and Hainan.	The same as Hongkong.

## CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

22nd August, A.M.

23 <sup>RD</sup> AUGUST, A.M.							
Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind.		Weather.
					Direction.	Force.	
Vladivostok...	6 a.	29.91	68	90	—	0	r
Nemuro	6 a.	29.91	68	90	—	0	r
Hakodate	6 a.	29.91	68	90	—	0	r
Tokio	6 a.	29.91	68	90	—	0	r
Kochi	6 a.	29.91	68	90	—	0	r
Nagasaki	6 a.	29.91	68	90	—	0	r
Kagoshima	6 a.	29.91	68	90	—	0	r
Osaka	6 a.	29.91	68	90	—	0	r
Naha	6 a.	29.91	68	90	—	0	r
Ishijima	6 a.	29.91	68	90	—	0	r
Bonin Is.	6 a.	29.91	68	90	—	0	r
Chafco	6 a.	29.91	68	90	—	0	r
Weihaiwei	6 a.	29.91	68	90	—	0	r
Hankow	6 a.	29.91	68	90	—	0	r
Lohang	6 a.	29.91	68	90	—	0	r
Kiukiang	6 a.	29.91	68	90	—	0	r
Changsha	6 a.	29.91	68	90	—	0	r
Shanghai	6 a.	29.91	68	90	—	0	r
Gutaif	6 a.	29.91	68	90	—	0	r
Sharp Peak	6 a.	29.91	68	90	—	0	r
Amoy	6 a.	29.91	68	90	—	0	r
Swatow	6 a.	29.91	68	90	—	0	r
Taiho	6 a.	29.91	68	90	—	0	r
Taipei	6 a.	29.91	68	90	—	0	r
Taiwan	6 a.	29.91	68	90	—	0	r
Kohun	6 a.	29.91	68	90	—	0	r
Pencadara	6 a.	29.91	68	90	—	0	r
Canton	6 a.	29.91	68	90	—	0	r
Hongkong	6 a.	29.91	68	90	—	0	r
Gap Rock	6 a.	29.91	68	90	—	0	r
Macao	6 a.	29.91	68	90	—	0	r
Swabow	6 a.	29.91	68	90	—	0	r
Endow	6 a.	29.91	68	90	—	0	r
Bekoh	6 a.	29.91	68	90	—	0	r
Phuier	6 a.	29.91	68	90	—	0	r
Touran	6 a.	29.91	68	90	—	0	r
Cape St. James	6 a.	29.91	68	90	—	0	r
Apari	6 a.	29.91	68	90	—	0	r
Dagupan	6 a.	29.91	68	90	—	0	r
Manila	6 a.	29.91	68	90	—	0	r
Lopang	6 a.	29.91	68	90	—	0	r
Tielokan	6 a.	29.91	68	90	—	0	r
Lolo	6 a.	29.91	68	90	—	0	r
Singao	6 a.	29.91	68	90	—	0	r



**INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.**

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

**PROPOSED SAILING**

From Hongkong Connecting with From Colombo

**ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.**

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

**PROPOSED SAILING**

For Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to—

**THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,**  
MANAGING AGENTS

**"ELLERMAN" LINE.**

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO  
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

STEAMER "CITY OF NORWICH" ... On 6th Sept.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option. Subject to change without notice.

For rates of freight and further information apply to

**THE BANK LINE, LTD.,**

OR TO REISS & CO., CANTON.

GENERAL AGENTS

Hongkong 3rd August, 1916.

**C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.****SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION**

SWATOW and BANGKOK ... "LIANGCHOW" ... On 23rd Aug. Noon.  
SHANGHAI ... "SHANTUNG" ... On 24th Aug. 4 P.M.  
SHANGHAI ... "YINGCHOW" ... On 27th Aug. 10 A.M.  
HAIKONG ... "KAIFONG" ... On 27th Aug. 10 A.M.  
MANILA, CEBU and LOLO ... "CHINHUA" ... On 29th Aug. 4 P.M.

**DIRECT SAILINGS TOWARD RIVER, Twice Weekly.**

SS. "LIANTAN" and SS. "SANUI".  
MANILA LINE—TWIN-SHEW STEAMERS "CHINHUA", "TAMING" and "TEAN". Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Fans fitted. Extra State-rooms on Deck, aft, on "TAMING" and "TEAN".  
SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO.  
SS. "ANHUI", "CHENAN", "LUCHOW", "YINGCHOW", "SHANTUNG" and "SINKIANG", with excellent accommodation, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms; maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.  
For Freight or Passage apply to—  
**BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,**  
Hongkong, 23rd August, 1916. TELEPHONE 36. AGENTS.

**DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.**

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

**SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND RETURN.**

Occupying at 9 to 10 Days

STEAMSHIP CAPTAIN SAILING  
"DAIHONG" ... [Capt. J. W. Evans] ... TUESDAY, 29th Aug., at 3 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blaks Pier).  
For Freight and Passage, apply to—

**DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.,**  
GENERAL MANAGERS

Hongkong, 21st August, 1916.

**BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.****APCAR LINE.**

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

SS. "SHIRALA", 5,306 tons, Captain A. J. Terry, will be despatched for SHANGHAI, KOBE, and MOJI on 29th August.

WESTWARD

SS. "SANTHA", 5,192 tons, Capt. J. W. Robertson, will be despatched for SINGAPORE, PENANG, RANGOON and CALCUTTA on 29th August.

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage, apply to

**DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,**

Hongkong, 22nd August, 1916.

AGENTS

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**P. & O. S. N. CO.****ROYAL MAIL SERVICE**

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

**MARSEILLES AND LONDON,**

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALANIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers to Colombo	Leave Hongkong Noon Friday	Connecting Mail Str. from Colombo	Due at MARSEILLES 1916	Due at LONDON 1916
NORFOLK	Aug. 25	"MOOLTAN"	Sept. 25	Oct. 2
MALTA	Sept. 8	"KASHGAR"	Oct. 8	Oct. 16
NAMUR	Sept. 22	Through Steamer	Oct. 26	Nov. 4
SARDINIA	Oct. 6	Through Steamer	Nov. 9	Nov. 18
NOYAMA	Oct. 20	"MORRA"	Nov. 19	Nov. 26
NORE	Nov. 3	Through Steamer	Dec. 6	Dec. 15
NYANZA	Nov. 17	"MONGOLIA"	Dec. 17	Dec. 24
MALTA	Dec. 1	"MALWA"	Dec. 31	Jan. 1

Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO. Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking. On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

**SAILINGS DIRECT TO SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.**

SS.	Leave Hongkong About
NAMUR	WEDNESDAY, 30th August.
SARDINIA	SATURDAY, 9th September.
NOYAMA	SATURDAY, 13th September.
NORE	SUNDAY, 8th October.
NYANZA	SUNDAY, 2nd October.

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge. Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

**INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS (Non-transshipment), IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS, WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON, Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID. CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.**

STEAMERS.	Leave Hongkong about	Leave Port Said about	Due at MARSEILLES, if calling about	Due at LONDON about
The Intermediate Service is Temporarily Suspended.				

**WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS**  
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.  
Passage Tickets interchangeable with the British India Co.  
Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.  
Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years; or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.  
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.  
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to  
**E. V. D. PARK,**  
Acting Superintendent.

**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.**

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	TONS	SAILING DATE
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DURBAN, CAPE TOWN, and TENERIFE	ATSUTA MARU Capt. Ikeno	18,000	THURSDAY, Aug. at 11 A.M.
	HITACHI MARU Capt. Tominaga	18,500	THURSDAY, Aug. at 1 P.M.
VICTORIA, B.O. and SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SHANGHAI and YOKOHAMA	YOKOHAMA MARU Capt. Shibata	12,500	FRIDAY, Sept. at 4 P.M.
	SADO MARU Capt. Amakawa	12,500	TUESDAY, Sept. at 4 P.M.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, VIA MANILA, BANGKOK, THURSDAY, ISLAND, TOWNVILLE and BRISBANE	TANGO MARU Capt. Soyeda	13,500	TUESDAY, Sept. at 4 P.M.
	NIKKO MARU Capt. Takada	9,800	FRIDAY, Oct. at 4 P.M.
CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON	CEYLON MARU Capt. Tada	10,000	FRIDAY, Sept.
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO	RANGOON MARU Capt. Hori	8,000	WEDNESDAY, Aug.
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	TOTOMI MARU Capt. Fojio	1,000	WEDNESDAY, Sept.
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	BENTEN MARU Capt. Tominaga	8,000	SUNDAY, Aug.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU Capt. Takada	9,600	SUNDAY, Sept. at Noon.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	KITANO MARU Capt. Cope	16,000	SUNDAY, Aug. at 10 A.M.

**EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL. (CARGO ONLY).**

NEW YORK VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA and COLON.  
TOKIWA MARU  
Capt. K. Akamatsu, 16,000  
About 21st September

Wireless Telegraphy. For Further Information apply to—

**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, B. MORI, MANAGER.**

Telephones Nos. 92 and 233

**TOYO KISEN KAISHA, SAN FRANCISCO LINE.**

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Tons and Speed	Leave Hongkong
ANYO MARU	18,500 — 15 knots	WED., 20th Sept. Noon.
PERSIA MARU	9,000 — 14 knots	THURS., 21st Sept. 10.30 A.M.
TENYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	WED., 4th Oct., Noon.
NIIPPON MARU	11,000 — 15 knots	TUES., 17th Oct., 10.30 A.M.
SHINYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	WED., 1st Nov., Noon.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000 — 18 knots	FRI., 22nd Sept. Noon.
KOREA MARU	18,000 — 19 knots	SUN., 10th Oct., Noon.

↑ Via MANILA. Onitting Shanghai  
↑ Proceeding to South American Ports.  
§ Omitting Manila, Shanghai and Honolulu.  
FIRST CLASS TO LONDON £71.10... RETURN (6 MONTHS) £129.  
" " " NEW YORK £60. " " " £96.10.  
" " " SAN FRANCISCO £45. " " " £68.  
Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.  
SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES, etc.  
ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Pacific Railway.  
Passengers may Travel by RAILWAY between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

**SOUTH AMERICA LINE.**

For JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, SALINA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARIQUA, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO.  
TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.  
Steamer ANYO MARU ... 18,500 — 15 knots ... WEDNESDAY, 20th Sept.  
For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—  
**T. DAIGO, AGENT,**  
King's Building, 1213  
TELEPHONE 291.

**MESSAGERIES MARITIMES****FRENCH MAIL LINES.**

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.  
FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

OUTWARD

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
	PORTHOS	On or about 29th Aug.
HOMeward		
MARSEILLES VIA HAIPHONG, TOURANE and SAIGON (Without Transshipment)	ATHOS	On or about 28th Aug.

Subject to immediate alteration without notice.

**SPECIAL SUMMER RATES TO JAPAN.**

1st Class Return Tickets available from 1st June, 1916, to 31st October, 1916, and interchangeable only with Peninsular and Oriental S.N. Co. for return journey.  
FARES: TO KOBE, \$135.00. TO YOKOHAMA, \$150.00.  
For further particulars apply to

TELEPHONE 740

**P. THOMAS, AGENT,**  
QUEEN'S BUILDING.

**O. S. K. OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.**

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

**AMERICAN LINE.**

FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA, VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, LOS ANGELES and YOKOHAMA.  
"TACOMA MARU" ... FRIDAY, 8th Sept., at 3 P.M.  
↑ Omitting Manila, Shanghai and Nagasaki.

**BOMBAY LINE.**

FOR BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, AND COLOMBO.

**JAVA-LINE.**

FOR MANILA, SANDAKAN, MACASSAR, SOERABAYA, SAMARANG, AND BATAVIA

**FORMOSAN LINE.**

FOR TAMSUI, KEELUNG AND ANPING, TAKAO, VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.  
"AMAKUSA MARU" ... THURSDAY, 24th Aug., at Noon.  
"KAIJO MARU" ... SUNDAY, 27th Aug., at Noon.  
"OTTOWA MARU" ... WEDNESDAY, 30th Aug., at 9 A.M.  
↑ Proceeding to Keelung via Swatow and Amoy.  
↑ Proceeding to Anping and Takao.  
These Formosan Lines will arrive at and depart from the Soon Yip Wharf, near the Harbor Office.  
For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—  
**H. YAMAUCHI, MANAGER,**  
No. 1, Queen's Building.  
Tel. Nos. 744 and 745.

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ST. ALBANS	13th Sept.	On 23rd Aug., 11 A.M.
EASTERN		On 4th Oct., 11 A.M.

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